Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 55. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER 2814.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1858. VOL. 2, NO. 6.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY MEYERS & BENFORD,

At the following terms, to wit:
$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
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☞No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers. It has been decided by the United States Courts, that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

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POLITICAL.

The total revenue of the year before Mr. Buchanan came in, was $68,000,000. The total revenue of Mr. Buchanan's first fiscal year was $43,000,000!!!!

We take the above from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*. The startling exclamation points given would seem to indicate a determination upon the part of the writer to hold Mr. Buchanan responsible for the falling off in the revenue arising from the reduction in the Tariff, made by the Republican Congress of 1857, and the great falling off in importations caused by the financial and commercial revulsion of 1857!—We wonder the Republican press do not insist that Mr. Buchanan is responsible for the failure of the oats crop this year! He certainly has quite as much to do with it as he had with the falling off in the revenue from customs! By the by, the Republican press, when they publish such facts as the above, answer their queries why the Administration has been obliged to resort to a loan in the issue of Treasury-notes. The great falling off in the revenue is the reason. —*Planter's Advocate.*

THE TARIFF.

The opposition in this county bawl lustily in favor of a protective tariff and denounce Free Trade, the Tariff of '46, &c., and extol the tariff of '42. And yet these same fellows voted for David Wilmot, a free trader, for Governor, last fall, and passed resolutions to support John M. Read for Supreme Judge, this fall, although he is a bold advocate of Free Trade and wrote a letter to George M. Dallas, congratulating him for having been the means of repealing the tariff of '42!

The country never prospered as it did under the Tariff of '46. Money was plenty, labor everywhere in demand and wages good, every thing commanding good prices and finding a ready market. But in '57 this Tariff was materially altered and reduced. The bill originated in and was passed by a Republican House of Representatives, of which Republican Banks was Speaker—it was brought forward by a Republican, advocated almost exclusively by Republicans, and was voted for by them. Yet, in order to catch unsuspecting votes, these same men now come forward and knavishly attempt to saddle their own sin on the shoulders of the Democrats! They commit the wrong themselves and then charge it upon their opponents. This is an old trick with which the public is too familiar to be deceived by it. The only consistency the Republicans have shown is in nominating and supporting free trade men.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

How the Dead are Buried in New Orleans.

The following letter from the New Orleans *Delta* of the 20th, has a melancholy interest:

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CEMETERY.—This cemetery, which is situated on Louisa street, in the Third District, has been the burying place of a large number of the victims of yellow fever this season. This is accounted for from the fact that the disease has been prevailing in a greater degree in the Third District than any other portion of the city. The cemetery is divided into two divisions, the lower one of which is almost destitute of vaults or tombs, and those interred there are placed, in dry weather, about a foot under ground, the dirt thrown on top not more than covering the coffin. Since the recent heavy rain the whole place is flooded more or less, and looks more like a swamp than a cemetery. The spade hardly breaks through the sod before the water shows itself; then the negroes gouge out as much earth as they can for the water.

Several graves were open yesterday as we passed through, looking like oblong mud puddles. A few moments afterwards, the remains of some poor individual were brought in, and left to the negroes to inter. Placing the rough coffin on the hand car, they carried it a short distance, and placed it by the side of a hole, and then made preparations for placing it in its last resting place. The head of the coffin was let down into the water, but, of course, it would not sink, and immediately rose to the surface. It was thrust down several times rather roughly, to endeavor to make it adhere to the soft mud at the bottom, but invariably rose again.

At last it was shoved in, and the spade of one of the negroes held it until the other threw in large quantities of hard mud, which served as a weight to keep the head down. One of the negroes then, while the other kept his spade on the first end, lowered the foot and sank it in the same manner, kicking in some mud with his feet while his spade kept the coffin down. The whole of this section of the cemetery is filled with new graves and presents the appearance of a newly plowed field. The stench in some portions is hardly endurable, coming as it does, from the shallow graves of water.

An auctioneer, vexed with his audience, said: "I am a mean fellow—mean as dirt—and feel at home in this company."

An Ode.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

AIR—"*Star Spangled Banner.*

Oh, say not the old times were brighter than these,
When banners were torn from the warriors that bore them;
Oh, say not the ocean, the storm and the breeze,
Are freest or proudest when war thunders o'er them—
For, the battle's red light grows pale to the sight,
When the pen wields its power, or thought feels its might;
Now, mind reigns triumphant, where slaughter has been,
Oh, God bless our President! God save the Queen!

Let the joy of the world in rich harmony rise,
Let the sword keep its sheath and the cannon its thunder;
Now Intellect reigns from the earth to the skies,
And Science links nations that war shall not sunder.
Where the mermaids still weep, and the pearls lie asleep,
Thought flashes in fire through the fathomless deep.
Now, Mind reigns triumphant where slaughter has been,
Oh, God bless our President! God save the Queen!

When the sunset of yesterday flooded the west,
Our old mother country lay far in the distance;
But the lightning has struck! We are close to her breast!
That beautiful land, that first gave us existence—
We feel, with a start, the quick pulse of her heart,
And the mot herland child are no longer apart—
For mind reigns triumphant, where slaughter has been.
Oh, God bless our President! God save the Queen!

The blood that was kindred, throbs proudly once more,
And the glow of our joy fills the depths of the ocean!
It throbs through the waves and it sings on the shore,
Till the globe to its poles, feels the holy commotion.
Let us join in our might and be earnest for light,
Where the Saxon blood burns, let it strive for the right;
For mind reigns triumphant, where slaughter has been,
Oh, God bless our President! God save the Queen!

CHARACTER OF CHIEF JUSTICE GIBSON.

BY HON. WM. A. PORTER.

[*Extract from his eulogy on Judge Gibson, p.* 107.]

His manner of reaching his conclusions, and writing his opinions was well known. It is believed he took little part in the consultations of the bench, communicating his views usually in short, detatched sentences, sometimes not at all, but when he did, hitting the exact point, and diffusing additional light on the principles in question. When appointed to deliver the opinion, he generally made an examination of the authorities, and sometimes, it must be admitted, too brief an examination. His habit was then to think chiefly without the aid of his pen, and out of the reach of books. He did this in his chamber, on the street, at the table, sometimes on the bench during the progress of other causes, and not unfrequently in the public room of his hotel. Persons who approached him on these occasions, were struck with, and sometimes offended at, his abstracted and careless air.—To those who knew what he was doing, he frequently complained of his difficulty in determining on what principles to pitch the cause,—without mentioning it particularly. He did all the labor of thought before he commenced to write, and he never wrote until he was ready. Before he began the very sentences were formed in his mind, and when he assumed the pen, he rarely laid it aside until the opinion had been completed. The bold, beautiful, and legible character of his handwriting, and its freedom from erasure, induced those who read his manuscript, to suppose that he transcribed them, but this was very rarely, if ever done; he had too little time, and too much horror of the pen to attempt it. Such a method of writing undoubtedly possessed great advantages. It gave his fine logical powers full play. It contributed to that condensation which forms one of the distinctive features of his writings. It enabled him to proceed with directness right to his conclusion, and to make every thing point to it from the first sentence to the last. No repetition occurs. We see each idea but once, and need not count on seeing even the shadow of it, more than once. Having always something to do ahead, the pen spent no more time on the thought in hand than was necessary to complete it. He knew precisely where he was to end before beginning, and he avoided all the difficulties of those writers who begin to write when they begin to think and sometimes before it, and who produce works resembling, for the most part, the patch-work emblazoned on the best beds of German housekeepers, and giving evidence not be mistaken, of the exact places at which they have been joined, and of the diverse and heterogeneous materials out of which they have been composed. The most casual reader of Judge Gibson's opinions must have observed how seldom he professes to give any history of the decided cases, and how invariably he puts the decision upon some leading principle of the law; referring but to a few cases for the purposes of illustration, or to show their exception to the general rule, and how all this is done with the ease and skill which betoken the hand of a master.

As a jurist, Judge Gibson was ardently attached to the principles of the common law. His love of them beams in his writings as affection will beam in the human countenance. He not only looked on them with the admiration of an artist, as symmetrical and beautiful parts of a great fabric, but he regarded them as the best rampart which the common sense of mankind has yet thrown up against the despotism of the king or the judge, of the purse or the sword. We shall see hereafter that the last thing he ever wrote for publication, was a declaration of his unshaken loyalty to the doctrines of the common law. A part of the language which he applied to Judge Kennedy, might as justly have been uttered of himself; for like Byron in many of his characters, he was probably describing himself without seeing that the world would recognize the portrait. "He clung to the common law as a child to its nurse, and how much he drew from it, may be seen in his opinions, which, by their elaborate minuteness, remind us of the overfulness of Coke." The Chief Justice was also an admirer of our Pennsylvania system of law, in which the substantial principles of equity are applied under the forms of the common law. The wonder is that in any case they should have been separated. To appoint one judge to execute the law, and another to do equity, seems like creating one man all head, and another all heart. To execute the law upon a suitor's person or property, and to allow him in the meantime to apply to a Court of Equity for relief, or to turn him out of the latter because his case has no equity in it, with the assurance that he will have no difficulty in recovering in a court of law, in other words, to permit two different rules of legal duty on the same subject, to press on the same man, at the same time,—is a state of things which the mass of mankind will never understand, if each individual man should rival the patriarchs in the term of natural life. From the day when Lord Erskine uttered his quiet humor on the subject, down to the publication of Bleak House, the severest sarcasms on this state of things have been flung in to the faces of lawyers, without the possibility of turning the point of one of them. The Pennsylvania system of law is among the few that have been measurably free from the reproaches which the learned and the unlearned have thus conspired to hurl at the whole science. It is natural that the mind of a man like Judge Gibson, who had done so much to advance this system, and who had witnessed the strides which the legal world seemed making towards it, should feel some pride in perpetuating it.—With this spirit, it is consistent, that when our legislature adopted certain equity remedies, and provided for separate equity proceedings, he should endeavor to carry them fairly into practice. An opposite course, if he could have pursued it, would have caused disquiet and disaster. Besides this, whatever he might have thought, he was not a man to set himself up against what seemed to be useful reform. He had seen defects which some of these remedies seemed to supply, and he applied them in the very spirit in which the profession and the legislature had called them into being. So successfully was this done, that with all his attachment to the common law, it has not been unfrequent to hear from those most devoted to the equity system, the admission that he would have made a better chancellor than he was a judge. It is pertinent to remark here that he had no undue fondness for the civil law. His mind was too liberal—for the mind of a scholar is always liberal in its appreciation of learning—not to admire the beauty, wisdom and simplicity of many parts of that system, and its adaptation to the state of society in which it has grown up: but it must be admitted that he ever and anon cast a suspicious glance on the efforts of Judge Story, and the writers of that school, to infuse its principles into our cherished common law. He could not have denied that many of the branches of our laws have been enriched in this mode, but he was alive to the danger of pushing such improvements too far. I need refer the reader only to the opinion delivered in Lyle vs. Richards, 9 S. & R. 322, and in Logan vs. Mason, 6 W. & S. 9, in proof of the existence of these views in the mind of their author.

In summing up the personal character of Judge Gibson, I do not mean to represent him as faultless, for then he had been more than human. Doubtless he had his defects; whatever they may have been, I do not propose to discuss them. To do so, would be to imitate the conduct of some visitor to a gallery of art, who should employ himself in tracing rough images in the dust of the floor, and not in contemplating the beautiful conceptions of genius on all sides around him and above him. I speak rather of what Judge Gibson was, than of what he was not. His case has been removed to that great appellate Court which, while it administers perfect justice, is governed also by perfect mercy. Jurisdiction having vested there, on the soundest principles of jurisprudence no allegation should be permitted against him here. He certainly had small faults, which to small eyes were large enough to shut out a perception of his great qualities. He despised the anise and the cumin, and necessarily lost the respect of those valuable members of the State, outside and inside of the bar, who do the least important things first, and the more important last. Frank, generous and confiding, he spoke on the bench and elsewhere, of persons and of things, with that impulse which none but an honest heart can know; and in doing so, he occasionally lost in dignity as much as he gained in the pleasure of giving expression to his real sentiments in his own way. If, as a presiding officer, he had preserved order more rigidly, his Court would have been a more solemn place, and if he had attended more directly to what was passing before him, the business would have been more efficiently despatched. But enough of what he was not. The qualities which he possessed were striking and peculiar. That which most impressed those who knew him best, was the exceeding kindness of his heart. The knowledge of this was a key to his character. Any newspaper editor or legislative orator who had abused him, might have approached him with the profoundest confidence, not only that he had forgiven, but actually forgotten, any calumny however gross. In that respect, at least, no man could have reduced to practice more directly, the morality of the New Testament. He cherished no antipathies, and formed no prejudices. In every relation, public and private, he displayed that charity of the heart which makes a man a gentleman, despite of early associations and even of bad manners. In the liveliest sallies of his wit and humor—the last acts on which benevolence exerts its restraining influence—he never allowed himself to trench on the sensibilities of others. When he said anything from the bench approaching severity, as he sometimes did when worn down by a dull and tedious argument, no time was lost in trying, by a remark of a different kind, to wear away its effect both on the speaker and the audience. He was a sound critic in the best sense of the term, and when a harsh observation was made of one whom he knew, he was generally able to relieve its effect by pointing out some excellence which had escaped the attention of others. To the young, and especially to those who were endeavoring to become the architects of their own fortunes, he was kind, affable, and indulgent. But the picture requires higher coloring. There was something in his magnanimity, in his forgiving temper, in his kindly charity, in his capacity to appreciate excellence of any kind, in any form, which despite his apparent unconcern of manner and sluggishness of body, elicited and compelled affection. There was a true fire of the heart which glowed unceasingly and cast even the splendor of his intellect into the shade. No man ever more cordially despised a cold, calculating, spider-like lawyer, weaving day by day his miserable toils, giving up nothing, retaining his grasp on every victim of chance and folly, and employing his powers only for the production of misery and the practice of oppression.—No man ever spoke into being with so little effort, ardent and permanent friendship. He sat on the Supreme Bench with twenty-six different Judges, none of whom owed their position to his influence, and almost all of whom, on their accession, were comparative strangers to him, and yet it may be doubted whether the purest and happiest household ever lived in more absolute harmony than he enjoyed in his personal intercourse with his associates. In regard to any body of men long associated together, this fact might be worth repeating; but in that of so many independent men, of strong intellects and wills, employed together in the daily examination of exciting questions, where conscience and duty required each man to stand by his individual judgement, the case is somewhat remarkable. His intellectual acquirements were great, and he had a right to be proud of them, but that would be a poor monument to his fame, which should omit to mention those higher and finer qualities of the heart, which placed him so far above the level of ordinary men.

It is almost unnecessary to speak of him as a man of integrity. I verily believe that the mere force of habit in seeking the truth and finding reasons to support it, would have driven him to the right, against every corrupt influence that could have been brought to bear upon him. But the truth is, no idea opposite to that of his utmost purity as a judge, was ever associated with his name. There was something in his character, conversation, manner and appearance, which would have crushed such a thought in the bud. A man who had approached him for the purpose of corrupting him, would have been as much disposed to fall down before him in an act of homage, as to have attempted to carry out his purpose. After a lifetime devoted to the service of his country, it is surely no mean praise of a public man, that declarations like these can be uttered, with a certainty that they will be credited, not less by the suitors against whom he decided, than by the profession who practised before him, and the community whose laws he enforced.

A QUAKER JOKE.

A correspondent sends the Buffalo Express the following good thing for the hot weather:

K——, the Quaker President of a Pennsylvania Railroad, during the confusion and panic last fall, called upon the W—— Bank, with which the road had kept a large regular account, and asked for an extension of a part of a paper falling due in a few days. The Bank President declined rather abruptly, saying in a tone common with that fraternity:

"Mr. K., your paper *must be paid at maturity. We cannot renew it.*"

"Very well," our Quaker replied, and left the Bank. But he did not let the matter drop here. On leaving the Bank he walked quietly over to the depot and telegraphed all the agents and conductors on the road, to reject the bills on the W—— Bank. In a few hours the trains began to arrive, full of panic, and bringing the news of distrust of the W—— Bank all along the line of the road. Stockholders and depositors flocked into the bank, making the panic inquiry "What's the matter?" "Is the bank broke?" A little inquiry by the officers showed that the trouble originated in the rejection of the bills by the railroad. The President seized his hat and rushed down to the Quaker's office, and came blustering in with the inquiry:

"Mr. K., have you directed the refusal of our currency by your agents?"

"Yes," was the quiet reply.

"Why is this? it will ruin us."

"Well, friend L., I supposed thy bank was about to fail, as thee could not renew a little paper for us this morning."

It is needless to say Mr. L. renewed all the Quaker's paper and enlarged his line of discount, while the magic wires carried all along the road, to every agent, the sedative message, "The W—— Bank is all right. Thee may take its currency."

THE CROPS IN TEXAS.

G. W. Kendall writes to the New Orleans *Picayune* the following statement regarding the corn and Chinese sugar cane crops in Texas:—

There is to be no want of corn in western Texas, for every field which escaped the ravages of the grasshoppers, is yielding abundantly, and many localities escaped these pests entirely. The crop of Chinese sugar-cane, which laughs at grasshoppers and droughts, is at the same time immense, and the first heads of ripe seeds are already gathered. Some of my neighbors are having it ground, and are making bread of it, speaking of it in commendable terms, while every where they are preparing to grind the stalks and convert the juice into syrup or molasses. That this is to be a valuable addition to our crops in this section, there can be no doubt: it stands a drought better than any other plant—is no more affected by dry weather than a good article of bread—so many say; the leaves make an excellent fodder, while the stalks can be converted into molasses and perhaps sugar—nothing is lost. I have often heard it stated that the grain is hurtful to horses, and this may be so; yet if any one has any to spare, I am willing to feed it out to my work animals as an experiment, and will run all risks of its injuring them. In fact, I fed out no inconsiderable quantity of it last year, and would have used it more freely, had I had it to spare. A bushel of it weighs some forty-eight pounds, or eight pounds less than a bushel of corn. We have not yet learned all its uses.

MODESTY.—"Who shall win the prize?"—There was a meeting of the flowers, and the judge was appointed to award the prize of beauty.

"Who shall win the prize?" asked the rose, proudly rushing forward in blushing beauty, in full assurance of its winning worth.

"Who shall win the prize?" asked the rest of the flowers, as they came forward, each one conscious of its own attractions, and each equally sure of receiving the reward.

"I will take a peep at the assemblage," thought the violet, not intending to make one of the company, "and see the beauties as they pass."

Just as it was raising its modest head from its humble and retiring corner, and was looking in upon the meeting, the judge rose to render the decree.

"To the *violet*," said he, "I award the prize of beauty, for there is no trait more rare—none more enchantingly beautiful, than *modesty*."

THE SAW AND THE SAUCER.—"I come for the saw, sir," said an urchin.

"What saucer?" asked the neighbor.

"Why, the saw sir, that you borrowed," replied the urchin.

"I borrowed no saucer."

"Sure you did, sir—you borrowed our saw, sir."

"Be off. I never saw your saucer."

"But you did sir—there's the saw, sir, now sir."

"O, you mean the *saw!* Why the thunder didn't you say so at first?"

☞At a negro celebration, lately, an Irishman stood listening to the colored speaker expatiating upon government and freedom: and as the orator came to a "period" from the highest and most poetical flights, the Irishman said:

"Bedad, he spakes well for a nagur; don't he now?"

Somebody said—"He isn't a negro, he is only a half negro."

"Only a half nagur, is it! Well, if a half nagur can talk in that style, I'm thinking a whole nagur might bate the prophet Jeremiah!"

AN INCIDENT OF THE LAST WAR.

Allow me to relate an incident of the last war with Great Britain, on the Canada border, which develops true heroism on the part of a young officer then in his teens, but now a worthy and distinguished citizen of the State of New York. The facts were long ago related to me by an old soldier, who saw and participated in the enterprise.

In August, 181[illegible], the American army, under Major-General Hampton, broke up their encampment at Burlington, and crossed Lake Champlain, *in batteaux*, to the Cumberland Head, on their march to Montreal, expecting to encounter the British army on their way.—There were our *elite* corps, of two hundred men each, severally under Colonel Snelling, Colonel Wool, Colonel McNeil, and Colonel Hamilton. They arrived at Cumberland Point, at twelve o'clock at night.

It was arranged that Colonels Snelling and Wool should proceed down the Lake, in *batteaux*, and that the two *corps*, under Colonel McNeil and Hamilton, should march down by land and attack the British army on the Canada shore.—Colonels Snelling and Wool arrived first, and succeeded in driving in the British outposts to the main body, and occupying their places.

After marching about twenty miles, Colonel McNeil's command, on coming out of the woods at about sunrise, and seeing the detachments of Colonel Snelling and Wool, mistook them for the British army. Lieutenant Aaron Ward, being in command of the advance guards of about fifty men, halted till the Colonel in command should come up and give orders. Colonel McNeil soon came up and ordered Lieutenant Ward to gain the first fence, parallel to the road where the troops appeared; but otherwise to advance to the second fence. He advanced to the second fence, and formed his company, when a flag was presented, and the adverse *corps* proved to be the first detachment, under Colonels Snelling and Wool.

Colonel Snelling's *corps* soon after embarked in their boats, leaving the residue under Colonel McNeil. In the course of an hour the whole British army were observed advancing, in order of battle. Lieutenant Ward was ordered to advance with his company.

The road was five rods wide, and the enemy three-quarters of a mile ahead. Lieutenant Ward, then about seventeen years of age, and on his first campaign, steadily advanced without flinching, and received three discharges from the enemy, without returning a shot; and while re-loading for the fourth volley, Lieutenant Ward ordered his company to fire, and immediately after blazing away he charged bayonets on the enemy. Their advanced guard of regulars, under Captain Myers, was immediately routed, and retreated to their main body, pursued by Lieutenant Ward's company, leaving several killed on the field, which was instantly occupied by the Americans. This skirmish concentrated the whole American army, and the British army retreated in disorder. Colonel, afterwards General John McNeil, at the close of the war, held a civil appointment for several years, in the revenue service. Lieutenant, now General Aaron Ward, of New York, after serving faithfully during the war, has since, for twelve years, represented Westchester district in Congress.

A man of consummate skill and bearing in the field, he was a useful and faithful representative of the people on the floor of Congress, and merits well of his country.—*Boston Journal.*

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.—It seems to be an innate principle of the human mind to treat with reverence the memory of the departed.—They seem to us in their narrow resting places, to have become holier than mortals like ourselves. Their faults, their follies and their foibles, are all forgotten. The hand of death has purified—sanctified! It is well. It embodies human nature! Palsied be the tongue that would idly caluminate their character; palsied be the hand that would rudely disturb their repose! How simple and beautiful is the sentiment of the Latin bard

—"Nil mortuus nisi bonum."

And an English poet has said, with tender pathos:

"When low in the dust lies the friend thou hast loved,
Be his faults and his follies forgot by thee then:
Or if for a moment the veil be removed,
Weep o'er it in silence, then close it again."

WHAT IS THE EARTH?—ANSWERS.—"What is earth, sexton? A place to dig graves.—What is earth, rich man? A place to work slaves.—What is earth, gray beard? A place to grow old.—What is earth, miser? A place to dig gold.—What is earth, schoolboy? A place for my play.—What is earth, maiden? A place to be gay.—What is earth, seamstress? A place where I weep.—What is earth, sluggard?—A good place to sleep.—What is earth, soldier? A place for a battle.—What is earth, herdsman? A place to raise cattle.—What is earth widow? A place of true sorrow.—What is earth, tradesman? I'll tell you to-morrow.—What is earth sick man? 'Tis nothing to me.—What is earth, sailor? My home is the sea.—What is earth, statesman? A place to win fame.—What is earth, author? I'll write there my name.—What is earth, monarch? For my realm 'tis given.—What is earth, Christian?—the gateway to heaven."

Peach Leaves for Yeast.—Mrs. Daniel R. Mitchel, of Rome, Ga., says the Rome *Courier*, has discovered that peach leaves are superior to hops for making yeast. The bread made from it is quite as light and equally well flavored.—We understand that the yeast is made in the same way, except that dried peach leaves are used instead of hops.

☞Pat says that "nothing can be aisier than to repale the union of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. It is only necessary," says he, "to transpose two letters, and they will become *untied* kingdoms at once!"

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VOLUME 55. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER 2814.

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The country never prospered as it did under the Tariff of '46. Money was plenty, labor everywhere in demand and wages good, every thing commanding good prices and finding a ready market. But in '57 this Tariff was materially altered and reduced. The bill originated in and was passed by a Republican House of Representatives, of which Republican Banks was Speaker—it was brought forward by a Republican, advocated almost exclusively by Republicans, and was voted for by them. Yet, in order to catch unsuspecting votes, these same men now come forward and knavishly attempt to saddle their own sin on the shoulders of the Democrats! They commit the wrong themselves and then charge it upon their opponents. This is an old trick with which the public is too familiar to be deceived by it. The only consistency the Republicans have shown is in nominating and supporting free trade men.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

How the Dead are Buried in New Orleans.

The following letter from the New Orleans *Delta* of the 20th, has a melancholy interest:

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CEMETERY.—This cemetery, which is situated on Louisa street, in the Third District, has been the burying place of a large number of the victims of yellow fever this season. This is accounted for from the fact that the disease has been prevailing in a greater degree in the Third District than any other portion of the city. The cemetery is divided into two divisions, the lower one of which is almost destitute of vaults or tombs, and those interred there are placed, in dry weather, about a foot under ground, the dirt thrown on top not more than covering the coffin. Since the recent heavy rain the whole place is flooded more or less, and looks more like a swamp than a cemetery. The spade hardly breaks through the sod before the water shows itself; then the negroes gouge out as much earth as they can for the water.

Several graves were open yesterday as we passed through, looking like oblong mud puddles. A few moments afterwards, the remains of some poor individual were brought in, and left to the negroes to inter. Placing the rough coffin on the hand car, they carried it a short distance, and placed it by the side of a hole, and then made preparations for placing it in its last resting place. The head of the coffin was let down into the water, but, of course, it would not sink, and immediately rose to the surface. It was thrust down several times rather roughly, to endeaver to make it adhere to the soft mud at the bottom, but invariably rose again.

At last it was shoved in, and the spade of one of the negroes held it until the other threw in large quantities of hard mud, which served as a weight to keep the head down. One of the negroes then, while the other kept his spade on the first end, lowered the foot and sank it in the same manner, kicking in some mud with his feet while his spade kept the coffin down. The whole of this section of the cemetery is filled with new graves and presents the appearance of a newly plowed field. The stench in some portions is hardly endurable, coming as it does, from the shallow graves of water.

An auctioneer, vexed with his audience, said: "I am a mean fellow—mean as dirt—and feel at home in this company."

An Ode.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

AIR—"*Star Spangled Banner.*

Oh, say not the old times were brighter than these,
When banners were torn from the warriors that bore them;
Oh, say not the ocean, the storm and the breeze,
Are freest or proudest when war thunders o'er them—
For, the battle's red light grows pale to the sight,
When the pen wields its power, or thought feels its might;
Now, mind reigns triumphant, where slaughter has been,
Oh, God bless our President! God save the Queen!

Let the joy of the world in rich harmony rise,
Let the sword keep its sheath and the cannon its thunder;
Now Intellect reigns from the earth to the skies,
And Science links nations that war shall not sunder.
Where the mermaids still weep, and the pearls lie asleep,
Thought flashes in fire through the fathomless deep.
Now, Mind reigns triumphant where slaughter has been,
Oh, God bless our President! God save the Queen!

When the sunset of yesterday flooded the west,
Our old mother country lay far in the distance;
But the lightning has struck! We are close to her breast!
That beautiful land, that first gave us existence—
We feel, with a start, the quick pulse of her heart,
And the mot her and child are no longer apart—
For mind reigns triumphant, where slaughter has been.
Oh, God bless our President! God save the Queen!

The blood that was kindred, throbs proudly once more,
And the glow of our joy fills the depths of the ocean;
It throbs through the waves and it sings on the shore,
Till the globe to its poles, feels the holy commotion.
Let us join in our might and be earnest for light,
Where the Saxon blood burns, let it strive for the right;
For mind reigns triumphant, where slaughter has been,
Oh, God bless our President! God save the Queen!

CHARACTER OF CHIEF JUSTICE GIBSON.

BY HON. WM. A. PORTER.

[*Extract from his eulogy on Judge Gibson, p.* 107.]

His manner of reaching his conclusions, and writing his opinions was well known. It is believed he took little part in the consultations of the bench, communicating his views usually in short, detatched sentences, sometimes not at all, but when he did, hitting the exact point, and diffusing additional light on the principles in question. When appointed to deliver the opinion, he generally made an examination of the authorities, and sometimes, it must be admitted, too brief an examination. His habit was then to think chiefly without the aid of his pen, and out of the reach of books. He did this in his chamber, on the street, at the table, sometimes on the bench during the progress of other causes, and not unfrequently in the public room of his hotel. Persons who approached him on these occasions, were struck with, and sometimes offended at, his abstracted and careless air.—To those who knew what he was doing, he frequently complained of his difficulty in determining on what principles to pitch the cause,—without mentioning it particularly. He did all the labor of thought before he commenced to write, and he never wrote until he was ready. Before he began the very sentences were formed in his mind, and when he assumed the pen, he rarely laid it aside until the opinion had been completed. The bold, beautiful, and legible character of his handwriting, and its freedom from erasure, induced those who read his manuscript, to suppose that he transcribed them, but this was very rarely, if ever done; he had too little time, and too much horror of the pen to attempt it. Such a method of writing undoubtedly possessed great advantages. It gave his fine logical powers full play. It contributed to that condensation which forms one of the distinctive features of his writings. It enabled him to proceed with directness right to his conclusion, and to make every thing point to it from the first sentence to the last. No repetition occurs. We see each idea but once, and need not count on seeing even the shadow of it, more than once. Having always something to do ahead, the pen spent no more time on the thought in hand than was necessary to complete it. He knew precisely where he was to end before beginning, and he avoided all the difficulties of those writers who begin to write when they begin to think and sometimes before it, and who produce works resembling, for the most part, the patch-work emblazoned on the best beds of German housekeepers, and giving evidence not be mistaken, of the exact places at which they have been joined, and of the diverse and heterogeneous materials out of which they have been composed. The most casual reader of Judge Gibson's opinions must have observed how seldom he professes to give any history of the decided cases, and how invariably he puts the decision upon some leading principle of the law; referring but to a few cases for the purposes of illustration, or to show their exception to the general rule, and how all this is done with the ease and skill which betoken the hand of a master.

As a jurist, Judge Gibson was ardently attached to the principles of the common law. His love of them beams in his writings as affection will beam in the human countenance. He not only looked on them with the admiration of an artist, as symmetrical and beautiful parts of a great fabric, but he regarded them as the best rampart which the common sense of mankind has yet thrown up against the despotism of the king or the judge, of the purse or the sword. We shall see hereafter that the last thing he ever wrote for publication, was a declaration of his unshaken loyalty to the doctrines of the common law. A part of the language which he applied to Judge Kennedy, might as justly have been uttered of himself; for like Byron in many of his characters, he was probably describing himself without seeing that the world would recognize the portrait. "He clung to the common law as a child to its nurse, and how much he drew from it, may be seen in his opinions, which, by their elaborate minuteness, remind us of the overfulness of Coke." The Chief Justice was also an admirer of our Pennsylvania system of law, in which the substantial principles of equity are applied under the forms of the common law. The wonder is that in any case they should have been separated. To appoint one judge to execute the law, and another to do equity, seems like creating one man all head, and another all heart. To execute the law upon a suitor's person or property, and to allow him in the meantime to apply to a Court of Equity for relief, or to turn him out of the latter because his case has no equity in it, with the assurance that he will have no difficulty in recovering in a court of law, in other words, to permit two different rules of legal duty on the same subject, to press on the same man, at the same time,—is a state of things which the mass of mankind will never understand, if each individual man should rival the patriarchs in the term of natural life. From the day when Lord Erskine uttered his quiet humor on the subject, down to the publication of Bleak House, the severest sarcasms on this state of things have been flung in to the faces of lawyers, without the possibility of turning the point of one of them. The Pennsylvania system of law is among the few that have been measurably free from the reproaches which the learned and the unlearned have thus conspired to hurl at the whole science. It is natural that the mind of a man like Judge Gibson, who had done so much to advance this system, and who had witnessed the strides which the legal world seemed making towards it, should feel some pride in perpetuating it.—With this spirit, it is consistent, that when our legislature adopted certain equity remedies, and provided for separate equity proceedings, he should endeavor to carry them fairly into practice. An opposite course, if he could have pursued it, would have caused disquiet and disaster. Besides this, whatever he might have thought, he was not a man to set himself up against what seemed to be useful reform. He had seen defects which some of these remedies seemed to supply, and he applied them in the very spirit in which the profession and the legislature had called them into being. So successfully was this done, that with all his attachment to the common law, it has not been unfrequent to hear from those most devoted to the equity system, the admission that he would have made a better chancellor than he was a judge. It is pertinent to remark here that he had no undue fondness for the civil law. His mind was too liberal—for the mind of a scholar is always liberal in its appreciation of learning—not to admire the beauty, wisdom and simplicity of many parts of that system, and its adaptation to to the state of society in which it has grown up: but it must be admitted that he ever and anon cast a suspicious glance on the efforts of Judge Story, and the writers of that school, to infuse its principles into our cherished common law. He could not have denied that many of the branches of our laws have been enriched in this mode, but he was alive to the danger of pushing such improvements too far. I need refer the reader only to the opinion delivered in Lyle vs. Richards, 9 S. & R. 322, and in Logan vs. Mason, 6 W. & S. 9, in proof of the existence of these views in the mind of their author.

In summing up the personal character of Judge Gibson, I do not mean to represent him as faultless, for then he had been more than human. Doubtless he had his defects; whatever they may have been, I do not propose to discuss them. To do so, would be to imitate the conduct of some visitor to a gallery of art, who should employ himself in tracing rough images in the dust of the floor, and not in contemplating the beautiful conceptions of genius on all sides around him and above him. I speak rather of what Judge Gibson was, than of what he was not. His case has been removed to that great appellate Court which, while it administers perfect justice, is governed also by perfect mercy. Jurisdiction having vested there, on the soundest principles of jurisprudence no allegation should be permitted against him here. He certainly had small faults, which to small eyes were large enough to shut out a perception of his great qualities. He despised the anise and the cumin, and necessarily lost the respect of those valuable members of the State, outside and inside of the bar, who do the least important things first, and the more important last. Frank, generous and confiding, he spoke on the bench and elsewhere, of persons and of things, with that impulse which none but an honest heart can know; and in doing so, he occasionally lost in dignity as much as he gained in the pleasure of giving expression to his real sentiments in his own way. If, as a presiding officer, he had preserved order more rigidly, his Court would have been a more solemn place, and if he had attended more directly to what was passing before him, the business would have been more efficiently despatched. But enough of what he was not. The qualities which he possessed were striking and peculiar. That which most impressed those who knew him best, was the exceeding kindness of his heart. The knowledge of this was a key to his character. Any newspaper editor or legislative orator who had abused him, might have approached him with the profoundest confidence, not only that he had forgiven, but actually forgotten, any calumny however gross. In that respect, at least, no man could have reduced to practice more directly, the morality of the New Testament. He cherished no antipathies, and formed no prejudices. In every relation, public and private, he displayed that charity of the heart which makes a man a gentleman, despite of early associations and even of bad manners. In the liveliest sallies of his wit and humor—the last acts on which benevolence exerts its restraining influence—he never allowed himself to trench on the sensibilities of others. When he said anything from the bench approaching severity, as he sometimes did when worn down by a dull and tedious argument, no time was lost in trying, by a remark of a different kind, to wear away its effect both on the speaker and the audience. He was a sound critic in the best sense of the term, and when a harsh observation was made of one whom he knew, he was generally able to relieve its effect by pointing out some excellence which had escaped the attention of others. To the young, and especially to those who were endeavoring to become the architects of their own fortunes, he was kind, affable, and indulgent. But the picture requires higher coloring. There was something in his magnanimity, in his forgiving temper, in his kindly charity, in his capacity to appreciate excellence of any kind, in any form, which despite his apparent unconcern of manner and sluggishness of body, elicited and compelled affection. There was a true fire of the heart which glowed unceasingly and cast even the splendor of his intellect into the shade. No man ever more cordially despised a cold, calculating, spider-like lawyer, weaving day by day his miserable toils, giving up nothing, retaining his grasp on every victim of chance and folly, and employing his powers only for the production of misery and the practice of oppression.—No man ever spoke into being with so little effort, ardent and permanent friendship. He sat on the Supreme Bench with twenty-six different Judges, none of whom owed their position to his influence, and almost all of whom, on their accession, were comparative strangers to him, and yet it may be doubted whether the purest and happiest household ever lived in more absolute harmony than he enjoyed in his personal intercourse with his associates. In regard to any body of men long associated together, this fact might be worth repeating; but in that of so many independent men, of strong intellects and wills, employed together in the daily examination of exciting questions, where conscience and duty required each man to stand by his individual judgement, the case is somewhat remarkable. His intellectual acquirements were great, and he had a right to be proud of them, but that would be a poor monument to his fame, which should omit to mention those higher and finer qualities of the heart, which placed him so far above the level of ordinary men.

It is almost unnecessary to speak of him as a man of integrity. I verily believe that the mere force of habit in seeking the truth and finding reasons to support it, would have driven him to the right, against every corrupt influence that could have been brought to bear upon him. But the truth is, no idea opposite to that of his utmost purity as a judge, was ever associated with his name. There was something in his character, conversation, manner and appearance, which would have crushed such a thought in the bud. A man who had approached him for the purpose of corrupting him, would have been as much disposed to fall down before him in an act of homage, as to have attempted to carry out his purpose. After a lifetime devoted to the service of his country, it is surely no mean praise of a public man, that declarations like these can be uttered, with a certainty that they will be credited, not less by the suitors against whom he decided, than by the profession who practised before him, and the community whose laws he enforced.

A QUAKER JOKE.

A correspondent sends the Buffalo Express the following good thing for the hot weather:

K——, the Quaker President of a Pennsylvania Railroad, during the confusion and panic last fall, called upon the W—— Bank, with which the road had kept a large regular account, and asked for an extension of a part of a paper falling due in a few days. The Bank President declined rather abruptly, saying in a tone common with that fraternity:

"Mr. K., your paper *must be paid at maturity. We cannot renew it.*"

"Very well," our Quaker replied, and left the Bank. But he did not let the matter drop here. On leaving the Bank he walked quietly over to the depot and telegraphed all the agents and conductors on the road, to reject the bills on the W—— Bank. In a few hours the trains began to arrive, full of panic, and bringing the news of distrust of the W—— Bank all along the line of the road. Stockholders and depositors flocked into the bank, making the panic inquiry "What's the matter?" "Is the bank broke?" A little inquiry by the officers showed that the trouble originated in the rejection of the bills by the railroad. The President seized his hat and rushed down to the Quaker's office, and came blustering in with the inquiry:

"Mr. K., have you directed the refusal of our currency by your agents?"

"Yes," was the quiet reply.

"Why is this? it will ruin us."

"Well, friend L., I supposed thy bank was about to fail, as thee could not renew a little paper for us this morning."

It is needless to say Mr. L. renewed all the Quaker's paper and enlarged his line of discount, while the magic wires carried all along the road, to every agent, the sedative message, "The W—— Bank is all right. Thee may take its currency."

THE CROPS IN TEXAS.

G. W. Kendall writes to the New Orleans *Picayune* the following statement regarding the corn and Chinese sugar cane crops in Texas:—

There is to be no want of corn in western Texas, for every field which escaped the ravages of the grasshoppers, is yielding abundantly, and many localities escaped these pests entirely. The crop of Chinese sugar-cane, which laughs at grasshoppers and droughts, is at the same time immense, and the first heads of ripe seeds are already gathered. Some of my neighbors are having it ground, and are making bread of it, speaking of it in commendable terms, while every where they are preparing to grind the stalks and convert the juice into syrup or molasses. That this is to be a valuable addition to our crops in this section, there can be no doubt: it stands a drought better than any other plant—is no more affected by dry weather than a good article of bread—so many say; the leaves make an excellent fodder, while the stalks can be converted into molasses and perhaps sugar—nothing is lost. I have often heard it stated that the grain is hurtful to horses, and this may be so; yet if any one has any to spare, I am willing to feed it out to my work animals as an experiment, and will run all risks of its injuring them. In fact, I fed out no inconsiderable quantity of it last year, and would have used it more freely, had I had it to spare. A bushel of it weighs some forty-eight pounds, or eight pounds less than a bushel of corn. We have not yet learned all its uses.

MODESTY.—"Who shall win the prize?"—There was a meeting of the flowers, and the judge was appointed to award the prize of beauty.

"Who shall win the prize?" asked the rose, proudly rushing forward in blushing beauty, in full assurance of its winning worth.

"Who shall win the prize?" asked the rest of the flowers, as they came forward, each one conscious of its own attractions, and each equally sure of receiving the reward.

"I will take a peep at the assemblage," thought the violet, not intending to make one of the company, "and see the beauties as they pass."

Just as it was raising its modest head from its humble and retiring corner, and was looking in upon the meeting, the judge rose to render the decree.

"To the *violet*," said he, "I award the prize of beauty, for there is no trait more rare—none more enchantingly beautiful, than *modesty*."

THE SAW AND THE SAUCER.—"I come for the saw, sir," said an urchin.

"What saucer?" asked the neighbor.

"Why, the saw sir, that you borrowed," replied the urchin.

"I borrowed no saucer."

"Sure you did, sir—you borrowed our saw, sir."

"Be off. I never saw your saucer."

"But you did sir—there's the saw, sir, now sir."

"O, you mean the *saw!* Why the thunder didn't you say so at first?"

☞At a negro celebration, lately, an Irishman stood listening to the colored speaker expatiating upon government and freedom; and as the orator came to a "period" from the highest and most poetical flights, the Irishman said:

"Bedad, he spakes well for a nagur; don't he now?"

Somebody said—"He isn't a negro, he is only a half negro."

"Only a half nagur, is it! Well, if a half nagur can talk in that style, I'm thinking a whole nagur might bate the prophet Jeremiah!"

AN INCIDENT OF THE LAST WAR.

Allow me to relate an incident of the last war with Great Britain, on the Canada border, which develops true heroism on the part of a young officer then in his teens, but now a worthy and distinguished citizen of the State of New York. The facts were long ago related to me by an old soldier, who saw and participated in the enterprise.

In August, 181?, the American army, under Major-General Hampton, broke up their encampment at Burlington, and crossed Lake Champlain, *in ba eaux*, to the Cumberland Head, on their march to Montreal, expecting to encounter the British army on their way.—There were four *elite* corps, of two hundred men each, severally under Colonel Snelling, Colonel Wool, Colonel McNeil, and Colonel Hamilton. They arrived at Cumberland Point, at twelve o'clock at night.

It was arranged that Colonels Snelling and Wool should proceed down the Lake, in *batteaux*, and that the two *corps*, under Colonel McNeil and Hamilton, should march down by land and attack the British army on the Canada shore.—Colonels Snelling and Wool arrived first, and succeeded in driving in the British outposts to the main body, and occupying their places.

After marching about twenty miles, Colonel McNeil's command, on coming out of the woods at about sunrise, and seeing the detachments of Colonel Snelling and Wool, mistook them for the British army. Lieutenant Aaron Ward, being in command of the advance guards of about fifty men, halted till the Colonel in command should come up and give orders. Colonel McNeil soon came up and ordered Lieutenant Ward to gain the first fence, parallel to the road where the troops appeared; but otherwise to advance to the second fence. He advanced to the second fence, and formed his company, when a flag was presented, and the adverse *corps* proved to be the first detachment, under Colonels Snelling and Wool.

Colonel Snelling's *corps* soon after embarked in their boats, leaving the residue under Colonel McNeil. In the course of an hour the whole British army were observed advancing, in order of battle. Lieutenant Ward was ordered to advance with his company.

The road was five rods wide, and the enemy three-quarters of a mile ahead. Lieutenant Ward, then about seventeen years of age, and on his first campaign, steadily advanced without flinching, and received three discharges from the enemy, without returning a shot; and while re-loading for the fourth volley, Lieutenant Ward ordered his company to fire, and immediately after blazing away he charged bayonets on the enemy. Their advanced guard of regulars, under Captain Myers, was immediately routed, and retreated to their main body, pursued by Lieutenant Ward's company, leaving several killed on the field, which was instantly occupied by the Americans. This skirmish concentrated the whole American army, and the British army retreated in disorder. Colonel, afterwards General John McNeil, at the close of the war, held a civil appointment for several years, in the revenue service. Lieutenant, now General Aaron Ward, of New York, after serving faithfully during the war, has since, for twelve years, represented Westchester district in Congress.

A man of consummate skill and bearing in the field, he was a useful and faithful representative of the people on the floor of Congress, and merits well of his country.—*Boston Journal.*

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.—It seems to be an innate principle of the human mind to treat with reverence the memory of the departed.—They seem to us in their narrow resting places, to have become holier than mortals like ourselves. Their faults, their follies and their foibles, are all forgotten. The hand of death has purified—sanctified! It is well. It embodies human nature! Palsied be the tongue that would idly caluminate their character; palsied be the hand that would rudely disturb their repose! How simple and beautiful is the sentiment of the Latin bard

—"Nil mortuus nisi bonum."

And an English poet has said, with tender pathos:

"When low in the dust lies the friend thou hast loved,
Be his faults and his follies forgot by thee then:
Or if for a moment the veil be removed.
Weep o'er it in silence, then close it again."

WHAT IS THE EARTH?—ANSWERS.—"What is earth, sexton? A place to dig graves.—What is earth, rich man? A place to work slaves.—What is earth, gray beard? A place to to grow old.—What is earth, miser? A place to dig gold.—What is earth, schoolboy? A place for my play.—What is earth, maiden? A place to be gay.—What is earth, seamstress? A place where I weep.—What is earth, sluggard?—A good place to sleep.—What is earth, soldier? A place for a battle.—What is earth, herds man? A place to raise cattle.—What is earth widow? A place of true sorrow.—What is earth, tradesman? I'll tell you to-morrow.—What is earth sick man? 'Tis nothing to me.—What is earth, sailor? My home is the sea.—What is earth, statesman? A place to win fame.—What is earth, author? I'll write there my name.—What is earth, monarch? For my realm 'tis given.—What is earth, Christian?—the gateway to heaven."

Peach Leaves for Yeast.—Mrs. Daniel R. Mitchel, of Rome, Ga., says the Rome *Courier*, has discovered that peach leaves are superior to hops for making yeast. The bread made from it is quite as light and equally well flavored.—We understand that the yeast is made in the same way, except that dried peach leaves are used instead of hops.

☞Pat says that "nothing can be aisier than to repale the union of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. It is only necessary," says he, "to transpose two letters, and they will become *untied* kingdoms at once."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, September 10, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT:
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESTLEY FROST,
Of Fayette County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
HON. WILSON REILLY,
Of Franklin County.

ASSEMBLY:
JAMES BURNS, of Bedford county,
DAVID HAY, of Somerset county.

COMMISSIONER:
JACOB BECKLEY,
Of St. Clair tp.

CORONER:
CAPT. JOHN LONG,
Of Liberty tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JOHN AMOS,
Of Bedford tp.

AUDITOR:
JAMES C. DEVORE,
Of Londonderry tp.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS!

The Democracy of Bedford County, will hold meetings for the purpose of discussing the issues, and presenting in their true light, the political questions, at present agitating the public mind, —at the following places and times:

At HOPEWELL, Thursday, 23d of September.

At RAINSBURG, Saturday, 25th of September.

At ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Tuesday, 28th of September.

At PALO ALTO, in Londonderry township, Thursday, 30th of September.

At V. B. WERTZ'S, in Harrison tp, Friday, 1st of October.

At SCHELLSBURG, Saturday, 2d of October.

At BARLEY'S SCHOOL HOUSE, in Bedford tp., Monday, 4th of October.

At LOUISVILLE, in Union tp, Tuesday, 5th of October.

At STONERSTOWN, Wednesday, 6th of October.

At BUENA VISTA, Thursday, 7th of October.

At CHENEYSVILLE, in Southampton tp., Friday, 8th of October.

At CENTREVILLE, Cumberland Valley tp., Saturday 9th of October.

Meetings will be held at other places if desired. Able speakers will be present at all the above named meetings. Rally Democrats, Rally!

By order of the Democratic Co. Com.
JACOB REED, Chairman.

HON. WILSON REILLY.

We publish in this issue the proceedings of the Democratic Congressional Conference for this district, which met at Chambersburg, on Thursday the 2d. inst. It will be seen that HON. WILSON REILLY was re-nominated *by acclamation*. That he will be re-elected, no one doubts who is acquainted with the intelligence of the people before whom he is a candidate.—He is popular in his own county, he is popular wherever his eloquent voice has been heard and his genial nature has shed its kindly influences. On the other hand, his competitor has many bitter opponents in the ranks of his own party; he is decidedly unpopular at home; makes no friends when he goes abroad; is a man of very ordinary intellect; is anything but an orator; in short, is a man that cannot, will not and ought not be elected to the high and responsible office of representative in Congress.—We raise MR. REILLY'S name to our mast, confident that on the second Tuesday of October next, he will be returned to Congress by a larger majority than he received in 1856.

A QUESTION FOR MR. McPHERSON.

The Abolition candidate for Congress in this district, is trying to drag the Lecompton question into the canvass and solicits the votes of Anti-Lecompton Democrats on the ground that he is opposed to *the* National Administration. Will MR. MCPHERSON, *in connexion with his* disquisitions on Lecompton, be kind enough to inform us whether he would prefer DOUGLAS to LINCOLN as Senator from Illinois. This has just as much to do with Pennsylvania politics as the Lecompton question. Let there be no dodging, MR. MCPHERSON!

☞The traitor, Forney, lately addressed a meeting at Tarrytown, New York, in which he toadied his old enemies and reviled his former friends. A certain Major Andre was, once upon a time, captured near this same Tarrytown and through his capture the whole infernal plot of Arnold's treason was laid bare. We have no doubt that if Mr. Forney had been searched, when making his speech at this place, Tarrytown would have been the scene of another revelation of a traitor's conspiracy. There is no doubt that Forney's boots, like those of Andre, would contain more than a pair of feet, if he were compelled more closely to hide the articles of agreement between himself and his Black Republican masters.

☞The Abolition organ places the announcement of MR. CASTNER in the midst of a lot of unimportant advertisements, so as to make it as obscure as possible. Is it afraid to let its party know that he is a candidate?

☞The request of "A Lady Friend" will be attended to with much pleasure in our next. Too much crowded this week.

WHERE IS THE COUNTY'S MONEY?

The Abolition clique still keep up their hypocritical whining about the expenses of the county. We had thought that after the exposition of their trickery which we made in the *Gazette* of week before last, they would hardly have the hardihood to re-assert their exploded falsehoods. It seems, however, that they act on the principle that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," and, therefore, are determined to persist in their endeavors to foist their fabrications upon the public.

Now, we have examined the records in the Treasurer's and Commissioners' offices, and find that when MR. JOHN TAYLOR'S (Abolitionist) term of office as County Treasurer expired, the County was indebted to the State in the sum of $1490.87. At the end of DAVID OVER'S (Abolitionist) term in the same office, there was due from him to the State, the sum of $3185.97 of which the Commissioners paid $2375.72, (out of the $5000.00 borrowed by them last spring) and the remainder of which, $810.25, MAJOR DAVIS, the present Treasurer, paid for the same said Over, out of the same said fund of $5000.00 borrowed money. Here then we see that under the three years' management of the Treasury by this Abolition bungler, the indebtedness of our county to the State actually more than doubled itself!

Again, when this fellow, Over, went out of office, there were unpaid orders on the Treasury which had been granted during his term, to the amount of $1815.00. Add this to the sum of his indebtedness to the State, and it makes the debt of the County at the time he evacuated the office, five thousand and one dollars ($5001.00)! Hence it will be seen that every cent of the money borrowed by the Commissioners last spring, was required to satisfy the demands upon the Treasury which Mr. Over failed to meet. The question, also, very naturally arises, here, what became of the County's money, if David Over, as Treasurer, owed more than $5000.00 when his term of office expired?

MORE ABOUT THE COUNTY DEBT.

We have already shown that when the late Abolition Treasurer went out of office he left the County in debt to the State about $3200.00 and failed to pay some $1800.00 dollars worth of orders drawn upon him by the Commissioners. This he will doubtless try to account for, by endeavoring to show that the Collectors for the different townships and boroughs did not pay him over the amount of their duplicates. It will not do for him to put in this plea, for several good and substantial reasons. In the first place, the duplicates issued during his term of office, with the exception of those of 1857, and a few of 1856, have all been settled up and the money collected on them has passed through his hands. Again, the Collectors that owe the largest sums, on their duplicates, with but few exceptions, belong to his party. For instance the Collector for Hopewell township, for 1856, owes $286.65, state and county tax, whilst he has not paid over a cent of his militia fines which amount to $39.50. He is an abolitionist. The Collector for Bedford Borough, for 1857, owes $838.90. He is an Abolitionist. The Collector for Bedford township, for 1857, owes $653.67. He is an Abolitionist. The Collector for Colerain, for 1857, owes $465.56. He is an Abolitionist. The Collector for St. Clair, for 1857, owes $1298.19. He is an Abolitionist. Sum this up and we find that the nice little pile of $3582.47 of the County's money is now in the hands of these Abolition Collectors. If the clique that make such a tremendous ado about the indebtedness of the county, would really like to see some of that indebtedness cancelled, they can have their desires accomplished much sooner by making these defaulting partisans of theirs square up their duplicates, than by writing nonsensical, pointless editorials on the subject. Go to work, Messrs. Demagogues, and dun your fellow Abolitionists for the money they owe the county—make them disgorge it—and after you shall have succeeded in this mission, then proceed with your croaking in regard to the debt of the county, but until then, for shame's sake, hold your peace.

THE "SCOTCH PIPE" ROORBACK.

The Opposition to the Democratic party, having no principles and despairing of being able to make an issue on which they can ride into office, have invented, in lieu of a platform, any quantity of falsehoods wherewith, if possible, to injure the prospects of the Democracy.—One of the boldest, as well as the most insidious, is that concerning the purchase of the pipe for the Washington City Aqueduct, in which it is alleged that Government bought the said pipe from manufacturers in Scotland. The following, from the *Hollidaysburg Standard*, shows the whole thing to be a fabrication:

"We have noticed a Munchausen story travelling around in the papers, concerning our government making a contract for water pipes to be brought from Scotland. It is a finely gotten up story, and did it not lack that one qualification, *truth*, it might be told with a great deal of effect. The facts are as follows:—Government required pipes for the Washington aqueduct.—An advertisement was made of the contract offering it to bidders. Jno. Lawrence Myers, an iron founder in Philadelphia, put in the best bid and received the contract, agreeing to furnish the pipes by October 1st. Upon Jno. Myers giving security, his bid was received, and the whole affair was taken out of the hands of government and its officers. Mr. Myers, we believe, did make a contract with some Scotch house to supply part of the pipes; but only because it was necessary to enable him to fulfil his contract; and upon these the United States will be as much of a gainer as the duty amounts to.

As to the *Government* making any contract with a Scotch company, it is simply false.—Whatever Mr. Myers does is another matter.

☞Don't forget the Auction at Murrays', Bloody Run, beginning on Friday next. Goods of all sorts will be sold.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE BUCHANAN CLUB!

The members of the Buchanan Club, pursuant to previous notice, met at the Court House, on Saturday evening last, and effected an organization, by the appointment of John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., as President, and Joseph W. Tate, as Secretary. Maj. S. H. Tate being called upon, addressed the meeting, and after concluding his remarks, moved that the Club proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which motion was unanimously agreed to. The following gentlemen were then elected:

President,	O. E. SHANNON.
Vice Presidents,	Jacob Semler, Geo. Reimund, Thos. Gephart, Patrick Walls,
Secretaries,	Joseph W. Tate, Geo. J. Rock.

On motion O. E. Shannon, Esq., then addressed the meeting. His speech abounded in vigorous arguments and strong hits at the absurdities of Opposition theories and platforms. He was frequently interrupted by the cheers of his audience. After Mr. Shannon had concluded, Hon. John Cessna was called upon, who remarked that he thought it was in order to sign the Constitution before any more speechifying should be done, whereupon a large number of names were appended to that instrument. After passing a resolution to meet EVERY SATURDAY EVENING until the 9th of October next, the meeting adjourned.

This, the first meeting of the Buchanan Club, for the present campaign, was as large as any we remember to have been held last Fall. It was not only large, but full of enthusiasm and good feeling. The members of the Buchanan Club will do their duty at the coming election.

☞The *Patriot and Union* and *Keystone* newspapers, at Harrisburg, have been consolidated, under the title of "Patriot and Union," with O. Barrett & Co., as publishers, and R. J. Haldeman as Editor. Messrs. Barrett & Co., have also purchased the *Daily Herald* establishment, which paper has been discontinued, whilst in its stead appears the *Daily Patriot and Union*, an excellent and ably conducted journal.

☞We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of NICHOLAS KEGG, ESQ., who offers for sale a good house and lot in the town of Buena Vista, in this county.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Democratic Congressional Conferees from the several counties composing the 17th District, met in Chambersburg on the 2d inst., and, on motion, Hon. Samuel Robinson of Fulton, was chosen President, and A. J. Greer, of Juniata, Secretary.

The list of the counties having been called over, the following persons answered to their names as Conferees:

FRANKLIN—J W. Douglas, Joseph Johnston, Wm. D. McKinstry.

FULTON—D. Logan, Samuel Robinson, J. B. Sansom.

ADAMS—Wm. C. Stem, J. D. Newman, Wm. A. Duncan.

JUNIATA—J .A. Christy, A. G. Bonsall, A. J. Greer.

The following communication was received from the Conferees of Bedford county.

BEDFORD, Aug. 31, 1858.

To the Democratic Conference of the 17th Congressional District:

Gentlemen:—The undersigned, being the Conferees of the Democratic party of Bedford county, either by appointment or substitution, are unable to attend the meeting of Conferees at Chambersburg on the 2d of September. We desire that the three votes of Bedford county shall be recorded in favor of the renomination of Hon. Wilson Reilly. If our votes cannot be so recorded in our absence, we will regard it as a favor if you will publish this request as a part of the proceedings of your meeting.

Respectfully yours,
T. H. MURRAY,
J. P. REED,
O. E. SHANNON,
Conferees of Bedford county.

On motion of A J. Greer of Juniata, Hon. Wilson Reilly was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Sansom, of Fulton, offered the following resolutions passed by the Democracy of Bedford at their meeting on the 30th ult., and asked their incorporation in the proceedings. Agreed to.

Resolved, That the Hon. Wilson Reilly has faithfully represented his constituency in the Congress of which he is at present a member, and that if nominated for re election by the Democracy of this Congressional District, we will cordially support him. We will vote for him, work for him and triumphantly elect him.

On motion of Hon. Wm. P. Schell, the following amendment was offered to this resolution, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Conferees appointed by the late Democratic County Convention to represent this county in the Democratic Congressional Conference, which is to meet at Chambersburg on September 2d, be, and they are hereby instructed to support Hon. W. Reilly for renomination.

Mr. McKinstry, of Franklin, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the nomination of Hon. Wilson Reilly, as the Democratic candidate for election in the Thirty Fifth Congress, this Conference has presented to the voters of the 17th Congressional District a gentleman, who, by his natural gifts, acquired attainments and spotless integrity and honesty, is eminently deserving of their suffrages. That, in the name and by the authority of our respective constituencies, we cordially and unqualifiedly endorse his votes in Congress.

Resolved, That for our respective counties and ourselves, we pledge to Mr. Reilly every honest effort, and the most untiring exertion, to secure his election.

On motion, Messrs. J. B. Sansom, Wm. C. Stem, and J. W. Douglas, were appointed a Committee to inform Mr. Reilly of his nomination. Having retired and returned with Mr. Reilly, he made a brief but eloquent speech pertinent to the occasion.

On motion, adjourned.

SAM'L. ROBINSON, Pres.
A. J. GREER, Sec'y.

Communication.

STONERSTOWN, Bedford Co., Pa.
Aug. 16, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A Sabbath School Celebration was held at this place a few days since, which came off very pleasantly.

The School assembled in the Lutheran Church at an early hour in the morning, where it was formed into procession by the officers and teachers, and marched a little distance from the Church to a beautiful grove on the bank of the Raystown Branch, which place had been previously arranged for its reception. The appearance of the procession was really interesting.

On reaching the place we enjoyed ourselves in various amusements, until about half past eleven o'clock, when the tables were spread with the luxuries which had been prepared by the ladies. The Teachers, with their Scholars, were decently and orderly aranged at the table, a blessing was then asked by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, after which they all partook freely of the bounties prepared for the occasion. After they had finished, all others present were cordially invited to the table, which still contained a sufficient quantity of edibles of different kinds to suit their wants.

Dinner being over, the afternoon was spent in singing and innocent recreation. All was harmony and peace, and each tried to administer to the wants of the other.

At about four P. M., the participants were all called together by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, who gave us a short lecture on our duty toward our Maker while young, after which a prayer was offered up by the same, when we were dismissed and soon found our way homeward. I am happy to say that it was one of the most pleasant days that I ever spent.—Sabbath school celebrations are certainly a source of encouragement to the young and rising generation and therefore should be patronised by all both old and young.

Yours, &c.
J. R. S

The Bedford County Democracy.

It was our pleasure to attend a meeting of the sterling Democracy of this, our native county, on Monday evening last. It was largely attended and animated by a spirit of enthusiasm which astonished us. The old veterans of the party in Bedford County were present, and among them there appeared to be the most perfect good feeling and unanimity. The meeting was presided over with great dignity and appropriateness by our friend, MAJ. JAMES PATTON, of Pattonsville, assisted by a host of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. After a few appropriate introductory remarks by MAJ. S. H. TATE, the HON. WILSON REILLY was called upon to address the meeting, and made his appearance in the midst of a storm of applause. He entered upon the discussion of the various political questions that now agitate the country, and gave a full and free exposition of his opinions and sentiments. We shall not attempt a description of this the greatest speech we ever heard the eloquent gentleman deliver. It was listened to throughout with attention and received with tremendous shouts of applause.—When Mr. Reilly took his seat, after speaking an hour, the meeting rose and gave him three tremendous cheers. Old Bedford County is all right!

Mr. Reilly was followed by our friend, Dr. G. H. KEYSER, of Pittsburg, in a speech of great power. The Doctor has a peculiar way of saying things that makes a great impression upon his audience. On this occasion he was particularly happy in his remarks and "brought down the house" with tremendous force. He made an excellent speech and it was most cordially received by his old neighbors and friends. The Doctor may well be proud of his numerous friends in Bedford County.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting which we shall lay before our readers next week, were excellent—not only well written but pointed and apposite.—*Fulton Democrat.*

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The following brief but comprehensive description of the Submarine Cable, will be read with interest at this time:

The central conducting wire is a *strand* made up of seven wires of the purest copper, of the guage known in the trade as No. 22.—The strand itself is about the sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and is formed of one straightly formed wire, with six others twisted around it; this is accomplished by the central wire being dragged from a drum, through a hole in a horizontal table, while the table itself revolves rapidly under the impulse of steam, carrying near its circumference six reels or drums, each armed with copper wire. Every drum revolves upon its own horizontal axis, and so delivers its wire as it turns. The twisted form of conducting wire was first adopted for the rope laid across the St. Lawrence in 1856, and was employed with a view to the reduction to the lowest possible amount of the chance of continuity being destroyed in the circuit. It is improbable in the highest degree that fracture could accidentally be produced at precisely the same spot in more than one of the wires of this twisted strand. All the seven wires might be broken at different parts of the strand, even some hundred of times, and yet its capacity for the transmission of the electric current not be destroyed or reduced in any inconvenient degree. The copper used in the formation of these wires is assayed from time to time during the manufacture, to insure absolute homogenity and purity. The strand itself, when subjected to strain, will stretch twenty per cent of its length without giving way, and, indeed, without having its electric-conducting power much modified or impaired.

☞The Rev. R. F. Sample will preach the first sermon in course, before the "Young Men's Christian Association" on Sabbath Evening next (the 12th) in the Lutheran Church. The public are respectfully invited to attend. The other churches in town will be closed on that evening.

BUCHANAN CLUB

will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, the 11th inst. A full attendance is requested. Turn out, Democrats!

O. E. SHANNON, President.

DR. W. H. WITMOR, of Lancaster City, Pa., will be at his rooms at the Bedford Hotel, in Bedford, on Monday, the 13th inst., to examine and consult with patients and treat all diseases of the human body. Private parlors for ladies. Consultations free of charge. ☞See full card in another column.

☞See Advertisement of H. C. Lashley in this week's *Gazette*.

☞*To all wanting Farms, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.*

A Daring Exploit With a Bear.

At Woodland Ulster, county, N. Y., on Sunday, as two brothers, John and Mat Schoonmager, were standing up at the Muddy Bush Kill with no weapons but their pocket-knives and no companion but their two dogs—one fox hound, the other a water spaniel—they stopped a while to fish; but they had only caught a few speckelers, when they were startled to hear the hound utter the well known cry of his species upon scenting game.

One of the men immediately put chase after the dog; on reaching the spot on the bank of the stream where the dog first found the trail, he was not a little surprised to discover the foot prints of a large bear on a hemlock log, where he had landed from his morning bath.

The bear had retreated some twenty rods from the stream to a cover; and there the dogs came upon him.

It was but the work of a moment to acquaint the other man of the state of the case, whereupon, giving his fishing pole a toss into the stream, he ran up with the other dog.

Then a regular rough and tumble fight ensued, during which part of the time the bear had the upper hand, and part the men and dogs; but a lucky moment the spaniel got the bear fast by the hind leg, and then, as he turned over to give him—the dog—his quietus, the hound seized the opportunity and the bear, too, by the under jaw and so the two pinned him to the ground, when John thrust a heavy stake into his mouth, and placing his knee on the bear's head, proceeded with but a sorry specimen of a jack-knife to perform the operation of tracheotomy upon Bruin's throat, and killed him.

They swung him across a pole and carried him between them to the nearest settlement, Snyder's tannery, two miles distant.

It proved to be a genuine black bear. One of the red-nosed and most savage kind, and weighed, when dressed, some 300 pounds.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Independent Blues of Bloody Run, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of his Providence, to take from our midst our esteemed brother in Arms, Himas O'Neal, *Therefore be it resolved*, that whilst we humbly bow to the will of Him in whose hands all our destinies are, we at the same time deeply mourn the loss of him, who by the ruthless hand of death, has been taken from us, one who by his moral life and unexceptionable deportment had endeared himself to all who knew him.

Resolved, That in the death of Himas O'Neal, his wife and children have lost a true Husband and Father, our community a valuable citizen, and the Company of which we are members, a brave and noble soldier.

Resolved, That we as a Company do most sincerely sympathise with his family and friends in their sad bereavement; yet we are consoled with the belief that the one they now mourn is resting in the embrace of Him who hath said, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Resolved, That the officers and members of this Company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions, be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and the same be published in the *Bedford Gazette* and *Bedford Inquirer*.

J. A. GUMP, Chairman.
SAM'L BENDER, Sec'y.

Announcement.

To the Independent Voters of Bedford and Somerset Counties:

Thankful for the former partiality of my fellow citizens of this Legislative District, I am again a candidate for ASSEMBLY and shall remain so until the closing of the Polls on next election day. Should I be so fortunate as to be re-elected, I pledge myself to fulfil the trust reposed in me, honestly and to the best of my ability. SAMUEL J. CASTNER.
Woodberry, Sept. 1, 1858.

MARRIED:

On Thursday 2d inst., by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr Hiram Stiffler, to Miss Harriet England, both of Friend's Cove.

At the Parsonage in Bloody Run, on the morning of the 2d inst., by the Rev. J. A. Coleman, Mr. Charles T. Blake, to Miss Sarah Taylor, both of Pattonsville, Bedford Co., Penn'a.

On the afternoon of the same day, at the same place, by the same, Mr. Jackson Deal, to Miss A. Friend, of Clearridge, Bedford Co., Penn'a.

On the 23d May, by Rev. J. Growdon, Mr. John Gillum, to Miss Barbara Miller, of Cumberland Valley, Bedford, Co.

On the 8th July, by the same, Mr. William Welch, to Miss Hall, all of Cumberland Valley, Bedford Co., Pa.

On the 22d August, 1858, by the same, Mr. William Alderage, to Miss Mary Amanda Leasure, of Cumberland, Md.

DIED:

On the 4th inst., MR. HIMAS O'NEAL, of West Providence tp., aged about 33 years.

The deceased was a man beloved by all who knew him and of whom it may be truly said, "he died too young." Peace to his ashes!

In Monroe township, the 29th Aug., of Typhoid fever, Mrs Susan Nycum, wife of Mr. William Nycum, in the 54th year of her age.

In the same township, on the 28th Aug., of same fever, Mr. William Nycum, husband of the above, in the 53d year of his age.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom it may concern, that I have bought of Wm. Lashley and paid him for, the following property, to wit: his entire stock of store goods, horses, cattle, hogs, calves, grain, hay, and altogether all his personal property that belonged to him, and also, four tracts of land and leave the same in his possession during my pleasure, and I furthermore forewarn all persons from trespassing on the same, as I will most positively enforce the law against any person so doing, as it is mine and paid for.
Sep. 10, '58. HENRY C. LASHLEY.

A CHANCE FOR WOOD HAULERS!

ANY friend who shall supply my wood house with some 20 cords of wood, say 10 of oak and 10 of hickory, clean of knees and knots such as my agent, Levi Agnew, may pass as merchantable, shall on the order of said Agnew be paid in cash the sum of $42.50 cts, in full for such supply, which must be completed in two weeks.
Sep. 10, '58. L. TALLIAFERRO.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
and Jayne's Expectorant, at Dr. Harry's Drug Store. [july 30, 1858.]

Auditor's Notice.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Bedford, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Joseph Nicodemus, acting administrator of the estate of Joseph Dull, dec'd, to and amongst the heirs, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, the 23d day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend. G. H. SPANG,
Sep. 29, '57. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Bedford, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., one of the administrators de bonis non, cum testamento annexo, of the estate of Thomas Vickroy, dec., to and amongst the widow, heirs and legaters of said deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Wednesday, the 22d day of September, A. D., 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.
Sep10,'58. JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

NOTICE.

Alcinda W. Smith, vs William Smith. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford county. No. 23, of August Term 1858.
Proceeding on Libel for Divorce.

And now, to wit: August 35, 1858, on motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., John P. Reed, appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report the same to Court.

The Commissioner will will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 22d day of September, A. D., 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. JNO. P. REED,
Sep.10,'58. Commissioner.

Auditor's Notice.

Garretson & Barclay v. Thomas W. Horton. } Pluries vend. Exp., Nos. 69 & 70 Aug. Term, 1858. In the Common Pleas of Bedford county.

And now, to wit: August 30, 1858, on motion of G H Spang, Esq., John P. Reed appointed auditor to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Wm. S. Fluke, Esq., sheriff of Bedford county, raised by virtue of the above writs, on sale of def'ts real estate, to and amongst creditors.

By virtue of the above appointment the undersigned will meet all parties interested, chosing to attend, at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 21st day of September, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day.
Sep10,'58. JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

Betts, Pusy & Co. v. Locke & Snider. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford county, vend. Exp., No. 25, August Term, 1858.
George Stuckey vs Jacob Snider. } Vend' Exp., No 9, August Term, 1858. And now to wit, August 30, 1858, on motion of O E Shannon, Esq., John P. Reed, appointed auditor to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Wm. S. Fluke, Esq., sheriff of Bedford county, raised by virtue of the above stated writs, upon sale of def'r, Jacob Snider's real estate, to and amongst the creditors.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, on Tuesday, the 21st day of September, A. D., 1858, at his office in the borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend. JNO. P. REED,
Sep. 10,'57. Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November, next, the real estate of James Weimer, late of Monroe township dec'd, viz: the mansion farm of said dec'd, containing 441 ACRES and 64 PERCHES, with double Log House and Barn thereon erected—adjoining lands of Andrew Irons, Michael Hevner, Nathan Grubb and others.

Terms: One third to remain in the property during the widow's life, the interest thereon to be paid her annually. One third at the confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

MAHALA WEIMER,
Sep. 10, '58-4t Administratrix.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—There will be exposed to public sale, on *Saturday, the 9th day of October*, 1858, the well known farm, formerly the property of Allen Conley, deceased. The improvements are a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE,

with stone kitchen attached, a double log barn, and other neccessary buildings, there is a large apple orchard of choice fruit thereon, and other fruit trees of different kinds. A never failing well of water near the house, and several springs on the farm.

This tract of land lies about 2½ miles west of Schellsburg, adjoining lands of Wm. Crisman, Phillip Hoover, John Whetstone and others.

Terms made known on day of sale by
URIAH CONLEY,
Sep. 10, '58. Administrator.

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS.—Notice is hereby given that I will meet the directors and Teachers of Schellsburg and Napier township, in Schellsburg, for the purpose of examining teachers and renewing certificates on the 25th of Sept.; those of Juniata, at Buena Vista on the 27th; of St, Clair, at the Eight Square on the 28th; of Union, at Mowery's Mill, on the 29th; of Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry, on the 30th; of South Woodberry, at Enterprise on the 1st of October; of West Providence, at Boody Run on the 4th; of Hopewell, at Dasher's on the 5th; of Broad Top, at Hopewell on the 6th; of Liberty at Stonerstown on the 7th; of Snake Spring, at Hartley's school house on the 13th; of Colerain, at the Brick Church on the 14th; of East Providence, at Householder's school house on the 15th; of Bedford township, at Bedford on the 16th; of Harrison, at Keyser's school house on the 18th; of Londonderry, at Bridgeport on the 19th; of Cumberland Valley on the 20th; of Southampton, at Chaneysville on the 21st; of Monroe, at Clearville on the 22d; of Bedford borough on the 25th.

The above meetings will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., and it is particularly requested that Directors and Teachers be punctual in their attendance.—Teachers will please provide themselves with pens, ink and paper, and avail themselves of this opportunity of being examined, as no teacher will be examined after the regular time, except for special reasons and then not unless he brings a written request for me to do so, signed at least by three Directors of the District in which he is to be employed.

NOTICE is also given, that all Permanent Certificates of the old styles have been annulled under the authority of the 42d Section of the General School Law of the 8th of May 1854, and can no longer be received by Directors as authority for the employment of Teachers. Teachers holding such certificates will please attend on the above mentioned days and have them exchanged or returned.

H. HECKERMAN,
Sep. 10, '58. Co. Sup't.

Notice to Retailers.

RETAILERS are notified that their Licenses are ready for delivery, and must be lifted by the 1st day of October, next, or suits will be brought against all failing to lift them without respect to persons. S. DAVIS,
Sep. 10,'58. Treasurer.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, in another column.

☞ *All wanting to emigrate to a mild climate, good soil, and fine markets, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.*

THE HAMMONTON FARMER.—A newspaper devoted to Literature and Agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlements of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 25 cts. per annum.

Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton, Atlantic Co. New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land, of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, see advestisement of Hammonton Lands.

Proclamation of General Election.—Whereas in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said Elections, and to enumerate in said notice what Officers are to be elected, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the second Tuesday (12th) October, 1858, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of Joshua Filler, in Ramsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keysel's school house in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of the township of Liberty to meet at the School House in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick School House in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick School House in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house, near the Methodist church on land of John Hartly.

The electors of West Providence township, to meet at the new log school house at Bloody Run in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of Michael Wyant in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of the township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Floke in the village of Woodberry; at which times and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the county of Somerset, to fill the office of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the counties of Bedford and Somerset in the House of Representatives.

ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Fulton, Franklin, Juniata, and Adams, to fill the office of Representative in Congress, to represent the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Juniata ond Adams, in the Congress of the United States.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of poor house director.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of said County.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'lock in the forenoon, by public proclamation, and to keep open till 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3d, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:—

"That the inspectors and judges, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, sholl elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such persons on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent, any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any election, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown in the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election with the Commonwealth, or shall offer to mak any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sept. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.

GEO. B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of Geo. B. Amick & Bro., notifies all persons interested, that the Books of said firm are in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted, or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

The subscriber will continue the Mercantile Business at the "OLD STAND," where he will be happy to meet his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a very short time a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

St. Clairsville, June 11, '58. GEO. B. AMICK.

Take Notice,

To make arrangements for Fall Trade

G. W. RUPP

Will offer GOODS at reduced prices to those that buy for cash. Call and see and you won't be disappointed. And all those that know themselves indebted will please call and settle their accounts. (aug. 6,'58

JUST RECEIVED

at Shoemaker's Colonade store, a large assortment of coffee, sugar, syrup, molasses, green and black teas, starch, spices, indigo, candles rice, &c., which will be sold very cheap.

aug. 20, 1858.

STOVES, TIN AND COPPER WARE!—My friends and the public in general, are hereby informed that I now have and shall continue to keep on hand, a large stock of almost every size and pattern of cooking stoves, parlor stoves and coal stoves. Also, copper and brass kettles, tin and sheet iron ware, common and Russia stove pipe, fire boards, and tin ware of all kind made out of the very best I and 2 ✕ tin plate.

Spouting made to order of the best double tin plate, and put up by Mr. JOHN LINDERMAN, who as a workman has no superior in the county. I would also call the attention of the public to a new article of self-sealing fruit cans, the best that has yet been offered.

Stove blacking constantly on hand.

All persons in want of any of the above articles will please call at the Old Stand, of the subscriber, in Bedford, where they can buy on reasonable terms. Old copper, brass, pewter and country produce taken in exchange for work. GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, aug. 27, '58.—3m.

Notice to Sportsmen!—All persons are hereby notified that the practice of shooting and hunting upon my premises must be abandoned. Attention to those who disregard this notice will be given, especially hereafter, in a way that may not be agreeable. JAMES A. ANDERSON,

aug. 27, '58. Bedford Township.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT,

cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. (j18,'57.

SWAIN'S PANACEA,

at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

[july 30, '58.]

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURG, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 STUDENTS ATTENDING JANUARY, 1858.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J C SMITH, A M., Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A T DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J A DEYBRICK and T C JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A COWLEY and W A MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE

COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of a practical business man.

12 Premiums.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities for best Writing,

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.

Important Information.—Students entir at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Gradnates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for full Commercial Course, $35.00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board $2 50 per week—Stationary, 6.00—Entire cost, $60.00 to $70.00.

☞ Ministers, sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address F W JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sep 3, 1858–1y

PUBLIC Sale of Real Estate.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, in and for the county of Bedford, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, the 9th day of October, next, the REAL ESTATE of Wm. Leasure, late dec'd, to wit: a Tract of Land composed of three tracts or parcels of land, situate in Bean's Cove, Southampton township, county aforesaid, containing

202 Acres, more or less, about 30 ACRES under cultivation, adjoining lands of Brice Growden on the north, A. Perdew on the west, and John Gordon on the east, about 93 acres of the same patented land. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE and STABLE, about six acres in MEADOW with a small ORCHARD thereon. Land well watered and an excellent spring at the door. Terms cash. Due attendance will be given by

A. FERDEW,

Sep. 3, 1858. Adm'r.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTINGDON AND Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal Co., No. 309 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, will be held on Wednesday, September 15th, 1858, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, Philadelphia, to consider the propriety of accepting the provisions of an Act of Assembly, approved March 17, 1858, authorising the issue of preferred stock, and for other business in relation to the interests of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.

aug. 27, '58.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA—by Railroad in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops can be seen growing. Terms from $15 to 20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine St. Wharf at Phila. at 7½ A. M. by Railroad for Hamonton, or address R. J. Byrnes, by letter. See full advertisement in another column.

CLOTHING At First Cost.

Now is the time to invest your money. A. Leopold offers his present stock of ready made clothing at first cost. There is no mistake about it. Call at his store in Bedford, at the well known stand, known as the "Rising Sun," where you can get clothing of all kinds worth double the money you invest. (aug. 20,'58.

Bedford Academy.—The Fall term of the Bedford Academy will commence on Monday, September, 6th.

It is the object of this Institution to cultivate both *mind* and *heart*. Without the harmonious development of the intellectual and moral powers youth cannot be fitted for the active duties of life. Whilst no pains are spared to cultivate the mind, every care is taken to impress the heart by *precept* and *example*, with the importance of correct moral principles. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH,

Aug. 20, 1858. Principal.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

In order to make room for Fall and Winter Goods, J. & J. M. Shoemaker, will sell goods at very reduced prices, at the Colonade store,

aug. 20, 1858.

A NEW SUPPLY OF BOOTS & SHOES,

Just received and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade store. (aug. 20,'58.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPLETED!

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DESPATCH TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN RECEIVED!

THE stupendous enterprise of laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable has been brought to a successful termination and this, together with the

BEDFORD RAILROAD,

has excited the people so much that they have almost forgotten every thing except

REED & MINNICHS

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods Store, where a fine assortment of cloths, cassimeres, prints, bleached and unbleached muslins, ginghams,

Groceries,

coffee, sugar, molasses, extra pulverized sugars, spices, cheese, and numerous other articles, have just been received and opened out for sale, all of which will be sold low for cash, or country produce. CALL AND BE CONVINCED. (aug. 20, '58.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the subscriber, on the last Will and Testament of Wm. Maiken, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, deceased—all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said Estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOB MANN,

Aug. 20, 1858. Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioners and Treasurer, the Assessors and Collectors of the Boroughs and Townships of the county of Bedford, that they are hereby required to discharge their respective duties in obedience to the Military Laws of Pennsylvania, approved 21st day of April, A. D. 1858. And that any neglect, or non-performance of the duties required by said law causes such officials to be liable to indictment at the instance of any commissioned officer of the military of this Brigade; and for the better advantage of said officers, see section 2d and 3d of said military law, and also, page 68, of the Adjutant General's instructions and regulations, under the head of military expenses.

Brigade Inspector's Office, aug. 13,'58. } LEMUEL EVANS, B. I. 1st Brig., 16th D., P. M.

A GOOD HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot in Buena Vista, Juniata Township, Bedford county, on which are erected a good TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, well finished, an excellent FRAME STABLE, a good shop well calculated for a shoemaker or tailor—also, a well of good water in the back yard, and always plenty of water in the cellar.

This property is a very desirable one, being well calculated for a business man, it being in a good neighborhood. Buena Vista wants another store, a good wagon maker, shoemaker and tailor. ☞ Any person wishing to purchase such property, at a low price, will address the subscriber at Buena Vista. If sold, possession given this Fall. NICHOLAS KEGG.

Aug. 20, 1858–tf.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office, at Bedford, August 24th 1858.

☞ Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Baugh & Son, Bonmond Mary Miss, 2; Brerdenthal Henry; Boulton Emily Miss; Bruce Thomas; Bortz Dan; Catchuell W C 2; College Joseph; Creps John; Carson Rebecca; Clark Oliver H; Clopper Frank Y; Dreeman Mary Miss; Delance William; Green Isaac; Glasen Jacob; Hale Charles H; Haney Eliz. Miss; Hoal P H; Fowser Andrew; Hay Charles A Rev; Hall Basil D; Hammond W G Rev; Irish Elias H; Irwin J A Hon; Jones Peter, Kœrper R H; Keays Henry; Luke John; Moore E A B Miss; M'Lanahan James X; McCauliff Anthony; McMannas T L Mrs; Morris Davis; McAllister Wilson A Esq; McAlister Chas Esq; Myers Frank M; McLaughlin Chas; Maxwell John; Maher P Rev.; Mootheart Edwin R; Nailer Mary Mrs; Nelson Morgan Esq; Roads George; Robison Louis; Ray Joseph Esq; Ray John Esq; Rockhill W Mrs; Stewart Wm S; Skyles John M 4; Sworis Nichola; Stickler Henry; Silverwood James B Mrs; Scott Elijah W; Sherman S W; Thomas Mary Miss 2; Williar Lorinia Miss 2; Walters John M Welch Mary; Waters Benjamin; Wilson Dr; Wolf John D; Wayde John. JNO. A. MOWRY, P. M.

Aug. 27, '58.

The "Right of Search"

WILL not be denied to any one wishing to purchase a new coat at Loyer's

Emporium

OF FASHION!

where has just been received a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's dress and furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

CRAVATS,

GLOVES, &c., &c.

all of which are offered to the public at a low figure.

Clothes made to order on short notice.

Call and buy one of those beautiful coats made only by

Colin Loyer, Merchant TailoR,

Of the finest fashionable

Lasting goods, both plain and fancY,

Into Bedford ever brought tO

Neatly clothe "ye people" civiL.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The summer term will open Aug. 5th. Fall term, Oct. 21st, 1858, and winter term, Jan. 18th. Spring term, April 5th, 1859.

☞ Circulars with full particulars may be had of W. W. BRIM, A. B., Principal.

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed free of charge from Bedford, on the 4th August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Samuel Williams, of Rainsburg.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., June 4, '57–1y.

SHOEMENDING!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business at the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give me a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

June 11,'58. J. B. BAKER.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,

June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS.

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞ Mr. Baer will be in regular atttendance at Court. Office on Julianna street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan '58.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

JAYNE'S WRIGHTS,

Bennett's and Dyott's Pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

Hammonton Lands—*NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT.—RARE OPPORTUNITY.*—TO ALL WANTING FARMS—in a healthy place, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic railroad, New Jersey. An old estate has been recently opened for sale, and the first division of 10,000 acres divided up into farm of twenty acres and upwards. The soil is of *the best* quality for the production of fruits, grains &c. The price is $15 to $20 per acres, payable in easy quarterly yearly instalments, with a term of four years, with interest. The terms are made easy, in order to insure the rapid improvement of the land, by enabling *every industrious man to buy a farm.* It is now being extensively improved by good roads, and some of the best citizens from New England and the Middle States are erecting large improvements. It is a scene of the greatest improvement out of Philadelphia. Seventy-five houses have been built in four months. Practical farmers and business men from the length and breadth of the Union are settling there. It is an important business place, on account of its being in the midst of a great market. Every article raised upon this land finds an immediate sale. The water is excellent, and no such thing as fever is known. The soil is a sandy loam, with a *clay bottom* and *retentive* of manures. It is free of stones and easily worked. It abounds largely in the phosphates, and such is its fertility that from the crops produced both upon this land and the large area adjoining under cultivation, it will be found not to be excelled anywhere in the production of crops most adapted to its market. The reader may be well aware that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables come from New Jersey, which are annually exported to the amount of millions of dollars. The land, besides being accessible in every way for fertilizers, has an abundant supply of the best quality of muck manure. Lumber and building materials can be had on the spot at a cheap price, from the mills. Other mills are now being opened, and brickyards being started on the ground. A person can put up a frame tenement for present convenience for one hundred dollars. On account of the extensive emigration, this is the best course to pursue in order to get a place to live in at first. Carpenters and builders are on hand to put up houses on the best terms.

In settling here the emigrant has many advantages. He is within a few hours' ride of the great cities in the Middle States and New England; he is near his old friends and associations; he is in a settled country, where every improvement and comfort of civilization is at hand; he is in a healthy place, and is not subject to the certainty of losing the greater part of his family and his own health by those malignant fevers which make the graves of so many millions of the young and hardy in far off regions away from home and friends. Besides, he has a mild climate and an open winter. There are three trains daily to Philadelphia, and to all those who improve the railroad company gives a free ticket. The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine before purchasing. This all are expected to do—They will see the land under cultivation; they will meet persons, no doubt, from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements, and can judge of the character of the population. Persons should come prepared to purchase, as many are locating, and locations are not held on refusal. The Hammonton Farmer, a monthly Literary and Agricultural sheet, containing full information of Hammonton, will be sent to each inquirer, and can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Title indisputable. Warantee deeds given, clear of all incumbrance, when purchase money is paid. Route to the land:—Leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, for Hammonton by railroad at 7½, A. M. and 5½, P. M.; when there inquire for Mr Byrnes. Boarding conveniences will be found. Letters and applications can be addressed to S. B. COUGHLIN, 292 South Fifth Street below Walnut, Philada. Maps and information cheerfully furnished. (aug. 27, '58.

DR. W. H. WITMOR, OF LANCASTER, (formerly of Philadelphia,) where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the U. States and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of N. York, and late Medical Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicines prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures or performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia, that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn diseases of Females radically removed. Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *CANCER CURED* without the knife.

I will remain in my office on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton square, Lancaster city, Pa.

july 30,'58–1y. W. H. WITMOR, M. D.

P. S. See in local column my appointment to visit Bedford on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, days of August, to consult with patients on all diseases free of charge. W. H. WITMOR.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CUMBERLAND MD.,

ADJOINING THE DEPOT,

JOHN C. RIFFLE, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Coaches from Bedford, Greensburg and Washington, stop at this House. Persons going to Cumberland will find advantages, by stopping at the "American House," over that of any other in the place. (may 14, '58-1y.)

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE

of Hair and tooth brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Wm. Leasure, late of Southampton township deceased—all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ARCHIBALD PERDEW,

of Bean's Cove, Bedford co., Adm'r.

Sep 3, 1858.

THE

Liver Invigorator.

PREPARED BY DR. SANDFORD,

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

Is one of the best purgative and liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experenced in the operations of most Catharties. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strenthen and build it up with unusual rapidty.

The LIVER is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that *organ*, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healby flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the *food* from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia. ☞ One dose of two teaspoonfulls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.—One dose often repeated cures, Chronic Diarrhœa, in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever and all Fevers of a Billious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues. All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor 345 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF

A FINE HEAD OF

RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, and it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a centinual flow of the natural fluids; and nence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

DEEP RIVER, Con., July 23, 1858.

Mr. Levenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together, I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing, it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this.—I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,

RUFUS PRATT.

PHILA., Sept., 9, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact had. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.

No. 464 Vine street.

VINCENNES, IA., June 22, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using, other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours,

WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & Co., 212 Broadway, New York (in the great New York Wire Railing Establisment, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, M.

And sold by all Druggists.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

G. A. Salt, for sale by G. W. Rupp.

Sign of the Lock!

HARDWARE,

FARM-IMPLEMENT AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND

VARIETY STORE.

WILLIAM HARTLEY

Has just opened and is constantly receiving at his new store, corner of "Bedford Hall," one door East of A B Cramer's store, an elegant and large stock of Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, and Agricultural Implements. His stock consists in part of

Carpenter's tools,
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all descriptions,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,

Paints, oils, and varnish, Iron and Steel of all descriptions, Wall Paper and hundreds of other articles.

He respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can satisfy them in the price and quality of his goods.

Remember, things sold by him are *warranted* as *represented* so that none can be deceived; and any article not in his line not on hand will be furnished at 4 days notice cheerfully at Eastern retail price.

N. B. Believing that the present credit system is disadvantageous to every body, he will trust no man longer than 6 months, but will sell *cheaper for cash* than goods of like quality have ever been bought in Bedford. Call and examine his stock, judge for yourself, and we think you will be pleased with the goods, the prices and the system.

He keeps on hand, or will cheerfully furnish every thing needed in this county and brought from the East, excepting only dry goods and groceries.

March, 26, 1858.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pfeased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

BANKING HOUSES
OF
JOHN T. HOGG.

SOMERSET,	SOMERSET CO.	Pennsylvania.
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonnerful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store
March 6, 1857.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Carriage varnish at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

Bedford
RAIL ROAD!

Since the Charter has been granted for the "Bedford Rail Road," the citizens of Bedford have been much excited and interested upon the subject, this interest is not confined to the citizens of the town, but extends throughout the country, and crowds are daily rushing to

RUPP'S

NEW AND HANDSOME STORE,

IN ANDERSON'S ROW,

where a large and attractive assortment of beautiful Spring and Summer goods are opening, which will be sold cheaper than everoffered before in this place.

The Stock consists in part of
Organdie Lawns, White & Printed Brilliants, Robes de Shaum, Barage de
Laines, Robes A' Quilla, Lavellas
Challies, Plain & Figured
Swiss, Latest Style
Lawn Robes for
$1 50.

Mohair Mixture for 18¾ per yard.
De Laines of all discriptions from 6 cts to 25 per yard.
Lawns of various styles for 6 cts pre yard.
An extensive assortment of beautiful prints ranging from 4 cts to 12½ per yard.

MUSLINS OF ALL PRICES AND QUALITIES.

A large assortment of Ladies & Misses, gloves, & hosiery from the low figure of 5 cts up.

Pure linen hdkffs. for 5 cts and a full and complete assortment of ladies dress goods generally.

A large and well selected assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings. Consisting in part of

Black French & English Cloths.
Blue do do do.
Olive do do do.
Black Cassimere.
Black Doe Skin.
Fancy French & American Cassimeres.

VESTINGS.

Grenadines Plain & Figured.
Radzemire do do.
Velvets do do.
And a great variety of Marseilles vestings.

Fancy Silk & Lawn Neck Ties from 6¼ to 62½

A complete assortment of Ladies & Misses boots, shoes & gaiters, also a large stock of mens boots & shoes.

MY ASSORTMLNT OF GROCERIES CAN'T BE BEAT.

Brown Sugar for 6¼ cts per pound.

Do do	First rate	8	"	"
Do do	Extra	10	"	"
White Sugars	"	12½, 14, &	15,	
First Rate Rio Coffee,		12½	per	pound
Extra do	do	15	"	"
No 1 Java	do	15	"	"
Best N. O. Molasses		12½	"	quart,
Good Syrup	do	12½	"	"
Extra do	do	18¾	"	"

GOOD CORN BROOMS FOR A DIME,

All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest. Don't forget to call at RUPP'S NEW STORE IN ANDERSON'S ROW, one door east of Cessna and & Shannon's office, and opposite the Gazette Office.

G. W. RUPP.

April 30, 1858.

☞ BAZAR! ☜
BAZAR!

HAVE you called at the Ladies' BAZAR in

"ANDERSON'S Row?"

MRS. H. D. PEUGH, has just returned from the *Eastern Cities*, with a handsome assortment of Ladies' and Children's fancy goods—Have you seen them?

HER Millinery is not to be surpassed in beauty and elegance of style, and at prices astonishingly cheap. Bonnets, white and colored, from 37½ cents up.—Ladies' Misses and Children's jockey caps, exquisitly nice and new in style, French and American flowers, a large and well selected assortment, not to be excelled in quality and cheapness. Ribbons without number, of various styles and colors, Ladies' dress caps, head dresses, and also, various kinds of useful and fancy articles for Ladies' toilets.

DRESS GOODS

Consisting in part of robes, challies, ducals, mous de laines, lawns, barages, (some as low as 12½ cents) robe a quille, French muslins, silks, black and colored, summer silks, various styles; also handsome shawls, mantillas, lace caps, dusters, &c.

EMBROIDERIES,

Such as sleeves, collars, infant's waists, and a superior lot of French setts, handkerchiefs, edgings, laces, &c.

Calicoes and Cotton Goods, of all descriptions. Ginghams, ranging in prices from six, eight, ten, to twelve cents.

HOSIERY, gloves, and mitts; carpet bags, travelling baskets, toys, perfumery, and jewelry.

A large assortment of ladies' and children's shoes, purchased at reduced prices, ladies' slippers at 50 cents; fine lasting gaiters at $1,25, other styles corresponding in price. Call and examine for yourselves.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH would embrace this opportunity, to tender to the public her thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and hopes by a constant effort to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

May 7, 1858. MRS. H. D. PEUGH.

STOP & LOOK

AT THE GREAT

Bargains!

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!!

Oster, Manspeaker & Carn, Respectfully present their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, since opening the

New Store,

and respectfully beg leave to announce, that they are now receiving and opening the

Second supply of new Summer Goods,

embracing a large and attractive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

adapted to the present and approaching season, together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Queensware, Cutlery, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

a large and varied assortment of D. Rodney King & Co's Philadelphia made, Ladies, Misses and Children's fine Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Ties, &c., &c.

Having purchased our goods at the very lowest possible CASH prices, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever. Come in and see—we will take great pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to buy or not. [Bedford, July 9, '58.–3m.]

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

☞ Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

BEDFORD

Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other county in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior anywhere.

THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.—TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers. *HILL SIDE PLOUGHS*, of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country—*single and Double Shovel Ploughs, with steel shovels.*

Cultivators,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR—Roger's Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, made to order. All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines and Ploughs made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. BLACKSMITHING done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Bedford, May 21, 1858–6m. Machinist.

THE MORMONS RETREATING!!

Fresh

ARRIVAL

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

just received

AT SHOEMAKERS' COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Mous. Delains, plain and figured Alpaccas, Lawns, Calicoes, Challies, Debages, etc., etc.

BLACK AND FANCY CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Summer Coatings Tweeds, Jeans, Linen, and a general assortment of boys' wear. A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Cotton and Carpet Chain, Muslins, Flannels, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Green and Black Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms Looking Glasses, Umbrellas,

and every thing that is generally kept in country stores—all which they will sell cheap.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

To punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 23, 1858.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted.

JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

February, 12, 1858–tf.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop!

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1856.

BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL

Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

PURE WHITE LEAD, FLAXSEED OIL and Spirits Turpentine, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co

Feb 19, 1858

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. G. Walgen* No. 151 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton Proprietor.

Dr. W's treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Feb. 5, 58.—1 yr.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon' Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partners James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20. 1857. HENRY S. KING.

FURNITURE

For Sale.

The subscriber being a practical workman, is now carrying on the cabinet making business at the east end of Bedford, next to the Foundry, and has on hand the best, and most fashionable stock of furniture, ever made. Please call and examine for yourselves before buying elsewhere, as great bargains can be had by giving him a call.

May 7, 1858. M. E. BARTEGES.

How to save Money!

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and

selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	$4 50	to	36 00	per set
BEDSTEADS,	2 50	"	15 00	"
TABLES,	2 50	"	20 00	"
BUREAUS,	10 00	"	35 00	"
CUPBOARDS,	5 00	"	12 00	"
WASHSTANDS,	1 50	"	6 00	"
WORK STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"
CANDLE STANDS,	1 00	"	3 00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

February 19, 1858.

A Two-Story Frame House

AND

FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale a new TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, together with FIVE ACRES OF GROUND, situate along the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike road, in Allegheny township, Somerset county, adjoining John Corly, Wm. Barrick and others. The property is in good order, and has all the necessary out-buildings thereon erected—the property is very desirable for a good mechanic or laboring man, as it has every convenience and located in a good neighborhood. Terms easy.

MARY SPROAT.

N. B. For further information, address the subscriber at Buena Vista, Bedford county, Pa.

July 9, 1858. M. S.

ATTENTION, MARKSMAN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.–1y.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED

and for sale—the celebrated Greencastle Grain Cradle, by

june 11,'58. G. W. RUPP.

CORN.—One Thousand bushels for sale—also Family flour—Prime new Bacon also—by

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

WAGONS.—Several new two horse waggons work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Feb. 19, 1858.

Cheese—Cheese, best quality, just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

Drugs and Cooks.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

D. R. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

, They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley will save costs by paying up before the books and notes are placed in the hands of a collector.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

March 26, 1858.

LOOK HERE!

Reed & Minich's

STORE.

Great Excitement,

THE

RAIL ROAD MEETING HAS COME OFF

AND BEDFORD IN ALL PROBABILITY WILL NOW LOOK AHEAD, BESIDES

REED AND MINNICH ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND SPLENDID *ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND FRESH,* SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

to be disposed of at prices so low that you would imagine the Rail Road already made.

Call and examine them and bring on your CASH, and all manner of PRODUCE, and you shall have bargains.

Dry Goods.

Black and fancy silks, madina and lavella cloths, side stripes or robe a'quilla, muslin delaines, organdie lawns, barage ducals, ginghams, and a fine assortment of white dress goods.

DRESS GOODS

AND TRIMMINGS OF

GREAT VARIETY, BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOTHS AND CASIMERES, SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS,

and jeans,

woollen and cotton flannels, sheeting muslin, linens for all purposes, towelings, and drillings.

QUEENSWARE and GLASSWARE,

An elegant and heavy assortment, not surpassed in Bedford county.

Boots and Shoes,

A large assortment of the best make, and newest and latest styles; ladies' gentlemens and boys' wear

GROCERIES.

Sugars white and brown, of all grades, syrup molasses, and all other articles usually kept in stores It is impossible in an advertisement, to enumerate all our goods; come and see our stock, it will be shown with great pleasure, and before you go, you will be convinced that you have stopped in the right place to buy. REED & MINNICH.

May 3, 1858.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856-

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WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞ A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞ The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞ Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞ Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

Fresh Supply of Groceries—Coffee, Sugars, Syrup, best quality, Green and Black, Teas, Best Pearl Starch &c., &c., just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

☞ „FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN."

Girard

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

Philadelphia.

CAPITAL $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

WM M SWAIN, of Public Ledger.

JOHN ANSPACH, Jr.,	GEO. W. WOODWARD
H. N. BURROUGHS,	JNO. W. CLAGHORN,
J. B. HUGHES,	WM C RUDMAN,
WM S BOYD,	C D SHOEMAKER,
JER. WALKER,	THO. CRAVEN,
FRANCIS PETERS,	H R COGGSHALL,
JNO. McCLURE,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M D.

Hon. JOEL JONES, President.

A S GILLET, Vice President.

JOHN S McMULLIN, Secretary.

JAS. B. ALVORD, Assistant Secretary.

☞ All claims hitherto presented against this Company, properly audited and adjusted, *have been paid.* The "Girard" is not a "Mutual" Company. Persons insuring in it need only pay the premium on their Policy, no assessment being made upon them in case of losses by the Company.

BENFORD & MEYERS,
Agents for Bedford county.

April 22, 1858.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Pilet, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Six Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

SOLD BY

Doctors Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

july 30,'58–1y.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large supply of Rich and Handsome Goods, rich silks, Robes of all kinds, DEBAGE ROBES, LAWN ROBES, LINEN ROBES, TRAVELLING ROBES, with side trimmings, RICH LACE MANTLES, SILK MANTLES, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, UNDERSLEEVES, a large quantity of FRENCH WORKED STRIPS, very low, a rich variety of BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, as low as 50 cts. RIBBONS, RUSHES, and FRENCH FLOWERS, at all prices, SHOES and GAITERS, a handsome lot of summer SHAWLS, LAWNS and CALICOES, and an endless variety of fancy Goods.

April 30, 1858.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

TOOTHACHE.—Those who want a speedy cure for this disease will find it in DR. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE Remedy. Sold for 25 cents at Samuel Brown's Store Bedford, & Colvin & Robinson's Schellsburg.